INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
17

REGD. NO. B. 1[illegible]

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

VOL. XIX NO 21— BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

RELEASE OF MAHATMA & CONGRESS LEADERS ORDERED

ON THE MARCH TO FREEDOM

Mahatma Gandhi chatting with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu as he was about to start on his march to Salt marshes at Dandi.

The March Of Events

SOME IMPORTANT LANDMARKS IN INDIA'S HISTORY SINCE LAHORE CONGRESS LAST YEAR

The Independence resolution passed by the Lahore Congress on the midnight of December 31, 1929 gave a new turn to political awakening in India. The following extracts from the "Chronicle" pages give a birds-eye-view of the eventful year.

Independence Resolution Passed By Lahore Congress

The following resolution moved by Mahatma Gandhi was carried by the open session of Congress at Lahore on the mid-night of December 31, 1929.

"This Congress endorses the action of the Working Committee in connection with the Manifesto signed by the Party Leaders including the Congressmen on the Viceregal pronouncement of 31 October relating to Dominion Status and appreciates the efforts of the Viceroy towards the settlement of National movement for Swaraj.

The Congress, however, having considered all that has happened and the result of the meeting between Mahatma Gandhi, Pundit Motilal Nehru and other leaders and the Viceroy is of opinion that nothing is to be gained in the existing circumstances by the Congress being represented at the proposed Round Table Conference. This Congress, therefore, in pursuance of the resolution passed at its session at Calcutta last year declares that the word "Swaraj" in Article One of the Congress Constitution shall mean "Complete Independence" and further declares the entire scheme of Nehru Committee's Report to have lapsed an hopes that all Congressmen will henceforth devote their exclusive attention to the attainment of complete independence for India.

BOYCOTT PROGRAMME.

"As a preliminary step towards the organising the campaign for independence and in order to make the Congress policy as consistent as possible with the change of creed this Congress resolves upon complete boycott of Central and Provincial Legislatures and Committees constituted by the Government and calls upon Congressmen and others taking part in National Movement to abstain from participating directly or indirectly in future elections and directs the present Congress of the Legislatures and Committees to resign their seats.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

This Congress appeals to the nation zealously to prosecute the constructive programme of the Congress and authorises the All-India Congress Committee whenever it deems fit to launch upon a programme of civil disobedience including non-payment of taxes whether in selected areas or otherwise and under such safeguards as it may consider necessary.

Gandhi Begins The March For Dandi

—:o:—

Bombay Citizens Get First Taste Of Police Lathi Charge

Punctually to a minute Mahatma Gandhi started from his Ashram at 6-30 a.m. on March 12, on the historic march for achieving freedom for India by non-violent means. After a brief and hurried inspection of his "army" and hearty genial smile to all those assembled at the Ashram. The Mahatma led his "soldiers of freedom" who marched in brisk quick paces followed by a huge crowd. On the way the party was showered with rose petals and flowers and ladies in true Indian fashion offered the auspicious cocoanuts to the Mahatma and his "warriors."

After leaving Ahmedabad the party made their first halt at Aslali at 10 in the morning being greeted all along the route with cries of "Vande Mataram" and "Long Live The Mahatma".

Satyagraha Day was celebrated quietly in truly non-violent way with practically no ugly developments allover the city.

Bombay began the day with processions and flag salutation at Congress House in the morning had the first "baptism of lathi charge" at the hands of some of

(Continueq On Page 5)

OPPORTUNITY TO CONSIDER PREMIER'S STATEMENT

—:o:—

Ban Of Illegality On Working Committee Removed

VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT

SOME EVENTS OF EVENTFUL YEAR RECALLED

Lord Irwin has made an announcement ordering the release of Mahatma Gandhi and members of the original Working Committee and other persons who have acted as members of the Working Committee since January 1930.

The order is unconditional and seeks to provide an opportunity to the released leaders to consider the Premier's offer for what it is worth.

Below are reproduced three important declarations which need to be kept steadfastly in view at the present juncture. The first is the Congress resolution of Independence passed on 31st December 1929; the second is the Working Committee Manifesto which was read all over the country on the 26th January 1930—exactly one year ago—and the third is that portion of Mahatma Gandhi's interview with Mr. George Slocombe which explains the national demand.

—:o:—

Viceroy's Announcement

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

His Excellency Lord Irwin has issued the following statement:—

In order to provide opportunity for consideration of the Statement made by the Prime Minister on January 19, my Government in consultation with Local Governments, have thought it right that the members of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress should enjoy full liberty of discussion between themselves and with those who have acted as Members of the Committee since the 1st of January, 1930.

WORKING COMMITTEE NO MORE ILLEGAL.

In accordance with this decision and with this object and in order that there may be no legal bar to any meeting they may wish to hold, notifications declaring the Committee to be an unlawful association under the Criminal Law Amendment Act will be withdrawn by all Local Governments and action will be taken for the release of Mahatma Gandhi and others who are now members of the Committee or who have acted as such since the 1st of January. 1930.

FOR PEACEFUL CONDITIONS

My Government will impose no conditions on these releases because we fell that the best hope of the restoration of peaceful conditions lies in the discussions being conducted by those concerned under terms of unconditional liberty. Our action has been taken in pursuance of a sincere desire to assist the creation of such peaceable conditions would enable the Government to implement the undertaking given by the Prime Minister that if civil quiet were proclaimed and assured, the Government would not be backward in response.

I am content to trust those who will be affected by our decision to act in the same spirit as inspires it and I am confident that they will recognise the importance of securing for these grave issues a calm and dispassionate examination.

(Sd.) IRWIN.

—A. P.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL

INDIA'S WILL TO FREEDOM

—:o:—

Some Eventful Dates In A Year Crowded With Memorable Incidents

I. **Indian National Congress declares for Complete Independence on the midnight of December 31, 1929 on the banks of the Ravi.**

II. **Independence Manifesto as drafted by the Working Committee read all over the country on January 26, 1930.**

III. **Mahatma Gandhi, with his chosen band of 78 Satyagrahis, leaves his Ashram on the banks of the Sabarmati to "storm the first citadel of the Salt laws" in his non-violent campaign based on the plan of capturing the three citadels—the Salt Laws, Boycott of Foreign Cloth and the Liquor Traffic —March 12.**

IV. **The midnight arrest of Mahatma Gandhi at Dandi and his detention as State Prisoner in Yeravda—May 5.**

V. **Mr. George Slocombe, the well-known Labour journalist and a 'confidant' of Premier MacDonald, interviews the Yeravda Prisoner—May 5**

VI. **The Government outlaws the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress and the conviction of its members—August 26.**

"INDEPENDENCE DAY" MANIFESTO

India's Charter Of Freedom Read All Over The Country A Year Ago

The following manifesto issued by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress was read all over country on January 26, 1930, exactly a year ago.

"We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits toil and and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives the people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. We believe therefore that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or complete Independence.

"India has been ruined economically. The revenue derived from our people is out of all proportion to our income. Our average income is seven pice (less than two pence) per day, and of the heavy taxes we 20 per cent are raised from the land revenue derived from the peasantry and 3 per cent from the salt tax, which falls most heavily on the poor.

"Village industries, such as hand spinning, have been destroyed, leaving the peasantry idle for at least four months in the year and dulling their intellect for want of handicrafts, and nothing has been substituted, as in other countries, for the crafts thus destroyed.

"Customs and currency have been so manipulated as to heap further burdens on the peasantry, British Manufactured goods constitute the bulk of our imports. Customs duties betray clear partiality for British manufactures, and revenue from them is used not to lessen the burden on the masses but for sustaining a highly extravagent administration. Still more arbitrary has been the manipulation of the exchange ratio which has resulted in millions being drained away from the country.

"Politically, India's status has never been so reduced as under the British regime. No reforms have given real political power to the people. The tallest of us have to bend before foreign authority. The rights of free expression of opinion and free association have been denied to us and many of our countrymen are compelled to live in exile abroad and cannot return to their homes. All administrative talent is killed and the masses have to be satisfied with petty village offices and clerkships.

"Culturally, the system of education has torn us from our moorings and our training has made us hug the very chains that bind us.

"Spiritually, compulsory disarmament has made us unmanly and the presence of an alien army of occupation, employed with deadly effect to crush in us the spirit of resistance has made us think that we cannot look after ourselves or put up a defence against foreign agression, or even defend our homes and families from the attacks of thieves, robbers and miscreants.

"We hold it to be a crime against man and God to submit any longer to a rule that has caused this fourfold disaster to our country. We recognise, however, that the most effective way of gaining our freedom is not through violence. We will therefore prepare ourselves by withdrawing, so far as we can, all voluntary association from the British Government, and will prepare for civil disobedience, including non-payment of taxes. We are convinced that if we can but withdraw our voluntary help and stop payment of taxes without doing violence, even under provocation, the end of this inhuman rule is assured. We, therefore, hereby solemnly resolve to carry out the Congress instructions issued from time to time for the purpose of establishing Purna Swaraj."

TILL INDIA IS FREE

World Peace Impossible

—:o:—

ANNESTY SHOULD INCLUDE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL CONSPIRACY CASES

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mayor of Calcutta, and President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, in a press statement characterises the offer of the Premier at the Round Table Conference as inadequate and unsatisfactory and as such it will be unacceptable to Bengal. Mr. Bose reiterates his faith in complete freedom and says that till India is really or substantially free, peace throughout the world will be impossible of achievement. He adds that amnesty should include Bengal Ordinance prisoners and others convicted for violent or non-violent offences and be accompanied by the withdrawal if all "conspiracy" cases.—A. P.

Subash Bose On General Amnesty

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

Commenting on the Premier's speech Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mayor of Calcutta and President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, says: "The offer does not give freedom and is so inadequate and unsatisfactory that it must be unacceptable to Bengal. I always honestly believed that full and complete freedom is necessary, not only for the good of Indian people, but also in the interest of Britishers themselves. Till India really or substantially is free, peace throughout the world is impossible of achievement."

COMPLETE AMNESTY WANTED.

Continuing he says, the amnesty should include detenus confined under the Bengal Ordinance and similar regulations and political prisoners, whether convicted for violent or non-violent offences and be accompanied by a withdrawal of all conspiracy cases. Sjt. Bose expressed a doubt about the compromise, unless amnesty was dealt with in a proper spirit.

Calcutta Europeans Against Amnesty !

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

The European Association is strongly of opinion that though facilities for discussion might be given to Congress leaders, no amnesty should be granted so long as the Congress issue is in doubt and would assure the Viceroy that any resistance he displays to the efforts now being made to obtain immediate amnesty will have the Association's fullest support.—A. P.

RELEASE MEERUT CASE PRISONERS

Bombay Workers Demand

—:o:—

HUGE MEETING IN PAREL

The Lal Baug Maidan was overcrowded with nearly eight thousand workers on Saturday evening to demand the release of labour leaders at present in Meerut Jail. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union with Mr. G. I. Kandalkar in the chair. Two resolutions were passed unanimously in support of which speeches were made by labour leaders, including Messrs. Gaikwad, Gawaude, Sunder Kabadi, S. Laud and Neukar Bauwa.

Mr. V. K. Tawde, the General Secretary of the Union, moved the one principle resolution which ran as follows:—"It is the firm opinion of this meeting that looking at the present political situation in the country, if any efforts at negotiation with the Government were made on behalf of the Congress, no political leader should participate therein, unless and until all the labour leaders at present in Meerut and other jails and the leaders of the Lahore 'Conspiracy' cases were included amongst the persons to be released, as a condition precedent to any such negotiations."

The resolutions was seconded by Mr. V. H. Joshi, on behalf of the Tramwaymen's Union, and further supported by the representatives of B. B. and C. I. Railwaymen's Union and the Bombay Clerks' Union.

The second resolution authorised the Working Committee of the Girni Kamgar Union to get together all the local Trade Unions to set up an agitators in accordance with the above resolutions by organising public meetings, demonstrations and, if necessary, strikes in different industries.

Dominion Status For Indian Conditions !

—:o:—

Viceroy Will Retain Autocratic Powers

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE."

PARIS, Jan. 25.

The "New York Herald" in a leader says "Dominion Status for India will differ largely from that of all other Dominions and that a large remnant of the absolute power hitherto exercised by the Imperial Government will remain with the Viceroy."

Working Committee Appointed By Lahore Congress

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.
Mahatma Gandhi.
Pandit Motilal Nehru.
Babu Rajendra Prasad.
Gangadhar Rao Deshpande.
Dr. Hardikar.
Dr. Satyapal.
Sardul Singh.
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
C. Rajagopalcharlar.
S. C. Sen Gupta.
Sardar Vallabhbhai.
Sambamurthi.
Konda Venkettappya.
Jairamdas Doulatram.
Dr. Syed Mahmood.
Jamnalal Bajaj.

HOW AHMEDABAD RECEIVED NEWS.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 25.

The news of the order of the Viceroy release Mahatmaji and other members of the Working Committee and the withdrawal of ban declaring the Working Committee unlawful assembly was received here this evening and large crowds gathered at "Bombay Chronicle" branch office to verify the news. News was greeted by the people assembled with cries of "Gandhiji-ki-Jai" Jawaherlal-Ki-Jai."

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—LADY DOCTOR. L.C.P.S., immediately for a maternity Home in Suburb. Temporary Post. Boarding, Lodging free. Apply full particulars Caste, Salary, etc., to Box No. 624, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R4205

WANTED—A GRADUATE, knowing Office routine to work as Secretary to a private gentleman. Apply stating salary with testimonials to Box No. 622, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4203

WANTED—A trained Matriculate MARATHI TEACHER for a School, near Bombay. Apply stating salary with testimonials to Box No. 621, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 4202

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent and experienced ASSISTANT MANAGING CLERK. Apply Box No. 623, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4200

WANTED—A CARDER and SPINNER for a Mill in Ahmedabad District. Only those who have previous experience in Fine Spinning need apply with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 200A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A.

WANTED—A qualified and experienced SANITARY ENGINEER capable of designing new schemes. Applicants to state minimum pay acceptable. SANITARY GOODS DEPOT, Maclagen Road, Lahore.
A R4196

WANTED—A GUJARATI GRADUATE for all sorts of general work, able to correspond independently, and keep accounts, for work in the morning or whole time, pay accordingly. Apply Box No. 618 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle,
A R4189

WANTED—A Good Experienced Expert for a Cigarette Factory. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 614, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4173

WANTED—ORGANISERS, CHIEF AGENTS, DISTRICT AGENTS and CANVASSERS in all the Districts of the Nizam's Dominions on monthly salaries of Rs. 100/-, Rs. 75/- and Rs. 50/- plus commission and bonus on guaranteed and completed business for The Britania Life Assurance Co., Ltd., a purely Indian Life Office, managed by experienced hands. Claims settled promptly. For particulars and terms please apply to Branch Managers, 16, Bommaliar Street, G. T. Madras.
A 2377

WANTED—Influential BUSINESSMEN to represent us for sales of our Teas. Credit system allowed. Cash deposit Rs. 200. 20 per cent commission and other remunerations given. Apply to The Anglo-Burma Tea Co. Mettupalaiyam. (Nilgiris).
A R4171

Trade Announcement.

IF you havn't been getting your share of Aroma, Flavour Delicacy in TEA, just try "O.K." Teas. Perry Company, Grant Road.
T 2183 A

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—Good airy ROOMS in Gopal Bhuvan, Princess Street, at cheap rate. Apply the MANAGER.
C R4155

TO LET in Ville Parle, just two minutes walk from the Railway Station ground floor of a very decent bungalow with electric light and water supply convenience. Please apply to A. M. RAJA, Carnac Bunder, Iron Bazar, Bombay. 'Phone No. 22634
C R 4199

AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY—OFFICE PREMISES on 1st and 2nd floors of Bombay House, area about 2500 sq. ft. in each. Can be divided in two portions if required. Moderate rent. Apply Mr. MISTRI, 2nd floor, same building.
C 2400

Motors and Accessories

7 SEATER BUICK FOR SALE—1929 Buick Limousine in tip-top condition, equipped with six wire wheels, full accessories, extra search light, fitted internally with purdah curtains. Luggage carrier. All parts chromium nickle-plated. Apply P. O. Box No. 309, Bombay.
R 4198

GENUINE NASH PARTS for all models, can be had at greatly reduced prices from AIMILA AUTOMOBILE CO., Stores Department, behind their old Office at Chandan Wadi.
M R4038

Public Notices.

NOTICE

WANTED—A qualified MIDWIFE with knowledge of English and Marathi. Private practice allowed. Apply in person,

Dr. D. F. SUNAVALA,
M.B.B.S., B.Hy.,
Hony. Secretary,
Lady Wilson Village Maternity Association, Bombay Suburban District Branch, Municipal Office, Bandra.
2411

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Monday morning, the 26th January, 1931, at 11 o'clock (S. T.)

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
26th January, 1931.
2410

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

One Share Certificate No. 17122 and two Balance Receipts Nos. 1524 and 1455 respectively in respect of 5 and 11 Shares Nos. 325627/31 and 324462/71 and 323571 of The New India Assurance Co., Ltd., in the name of Chiranjilal Girdharilal, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified, within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise Duplicate Share Certificate and Balance Receipts will be issued to the above-named Owner.

(Sd.) CHIRANJILAL GIRDHARILAL.

Bombay, 24-1-1931.
4204

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT RANGOON.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.
Case No. 10 of 1928.

In the matter of Mooljee Dharsee & Co. and Kurpal Doongersee and Co. ..... Insolvents.

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of the above-named insolvent firms who have not proved their claims in the first and final dividend that was declared on 23rd December, 1930, are hereby given notice that they should do so before the undersigned, who on such claims being admitted will issue shares in the Ahlone Land, Ltd., Rangoon, in lieu of dividend as per terms of the composition submitted by the insolvents and approved on 19th November, 1930, by the High Court, Rangoon which annulled the adjudication.

ON PE.
Official Assignee.

Dated Rangoon, the 12th January, 1931.
2386

Tender.

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year commencing from 1st April, 1931, will be received upto 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, 1931.

A sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred) in cash must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers, the money received with their tenders will be refunded.

The copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Store-Keeper, Junagad State Railway, on payment of Re. 1 (one) only.

A. MARKS,
Chief Store-Keeper,
Junagad State Railway.
Junagad, dated 19th January, 1931.
2403

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS will be received upto 1 p. m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, 1931, for the supply of the following:—

(1) Juhu sand for asphalt plant.
(2) Coarse sand for road repairs, etc.
(3) Screened Mumbra sand.
(4) Gas coke.
(5) Rubble for Sewri Crushers: and
(6) Hot and cold asphalt required for surface dressing of roads.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner with the description of the tender thereon, and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. Tenderers are required to invariably specify the names of all the partners of the contracting firm.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued, on payment of Rupee one per copy, to any one deputed to receive them, by the Works Engineers, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 23rd January, 1931.
2412

Public Notices.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC LECTURE "On India and the League of Nations" will be delivered under the auspices of the University of Bombay by Sir Arthur Salter, Director of the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 28th January, 1931. The Honourable Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Vice-Chancellor of the University, will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

2. Some of the front rows will be reserved for prominent citizens, for members of the University, for students of the University School of Economics and Sociology and for students of Economics of Arts Colleges affiliated to the University.

S. R. DONGERKERY.
University Registrar.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1931.
2405

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND OF THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Ordinary Shareholders that the SEVENTH and FINAL INSTALMENT on Ordinary Shares will be paid at the Office of the Liquidator at Laxmi Buildings, Ballard Estate Bombay, on and after the 22nd day of January, 1931, between 3 and 5 p. m. every day except Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays on Surrender of their Share Certificates duly discharged to the undersigned.

A MEETING of the ordinary Shareholders will be held at the same address on the 26th inst. at 4-30 p. m. to place a Statement, containing particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the liquidator of the Company as required by Sec. 216 (2) of the Indian Company's act.

MORARJI MULRAJ KHATAU,
Liquidator.

Laxmi Buildings,
42, Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay, 15th January, 1931.
2342

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED invites offers for the purchase of the property situated at Doongri Street, of pension and tax tenure and belonging to Gulamhusein Cassum Vishram, deceased, admeasuring about 335 square yards with a dwelling house erected thereon, bearing New Survey No. 3152 and Municipal B Ward No. 1984 (2) and Street Nos. 257-284-290. Offers should reach the undersigned at his Office at 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, on or before 31st January, 1931.

H. H. WADIA,
Court Receiver.
R4197

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PRAGJI DHARSEY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, as administrator of the estate of Bai Soonder, widow of Gordhan Harakchand, and in his own right has contracted to sell right, title and interest of the said Bai Soonder, widow of Gordhan Harakchand, and his own in the undermentioned property to our client.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of the Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 890 square yards or thereabouts (but shown in the Collector's Record as admeasuring at present 788 square yards or thereabouts) and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 1463, New Survey No. 1636 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 831 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1416 to 1419 and Street Nos. 76, 78, 80, 82, 84 and 86 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Thakker Mulji Kanji, on or towards the West by Public Passage, on or towards the North by the property of Halloo Soonderji and on or towards the South by the said Old Hanuman Lane.

CHITNIS KANGA & MAZAGONWALLA.
2413

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with a copy of the Will of the 29th day of June, 1918, annexed of the property and credits of Goswami Shri Goverdhanlalji Maharaj Shri Narsinhlalji Maharaj, late a religious preceptor of Vaishnavas of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased, limited until the original or a properly authenticated copy is produced in Court for the use and benefit of Goswami Shri Purshotamlalji Wagheshlalji and Goswami Shri Vithalraiji Wagheshlalji both minors under the age of 18 years and limited to the period of minority of either of them.

GOSWAMINI SHRI PARVATIVAHUJI and GOSWAMINI SHRI MAHARANIVAHUJI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration with a copy of the Will annexed.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, KNIGHT, **Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid** this Twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, and in the twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary &
Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.
The 20th day of January, 1931.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
2409

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2046 of 1930.

MANGOOMAL HURGOVINDSINGH, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs. HAJI VALI MAHOMED AYUB, a firm, and Others ..... Defendants.

To,
FATMABAI widow of Haji Vali Mahomed,
2nd Defendant herein.

TAKE NOTICE that by an Order dated the 10th day of October, 1930, you and the 3rd Defendant are required on or before the 6th day of February, 1931, either to furnish security in the sum of Rs. 13,000 to produce and place at the disposal of the Court the amount payable by the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., in respect of Policy No. 169043 on the life of Haji Vali Mahomed Ayub, deceased, or the value of the same to the extent of Rs. 13,000 or to appear and show cause why they should not furnish such security and the said amount has been attached before judgment until the said day or until further orders of a Judge.

Dated this 18th day of October 1930.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.

Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
2403

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT JAIL ROAD, KNOWN AS "KRISHNA BHUVAN", AND BELONGING TO THE LATE MR. KRISHNAJI KONDAJI CONTRACTOR.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 975 of 1927 (Harjivandas Mohandas and Co. and others vs. Bai Anandibai and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 9th February next, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

A piece of land with newly-built building situate on plot No. 138 of the Improvement Trust, Navroji Hill Estate, about 716 square yards, Street Nos. 36, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. MULLA and MULLA, Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Amusements.

The Excelsior

To-day 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Fiction's Greatest Detective comes to life in the
ALL-TALKING THRILLER
THE RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES
featuring
CLIVE BROOK
Based on the Famous Stories of Conan Doyle.

THE EMPIRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Thrilling Talking and Singing Romance
THE BATTLE OF PARIS
featuring
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
See Care-free Paris at Play
Hear the Popular Song Hits by the fascinating Musical Comedy Artiste.

EMPRESS

TALKIES.
To-day at 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

ALL TALKING-SINGING LAUGHING PICTURE.

Amusements.

PATHE CINEMA

DAILY at 6-30 and 10: SPEC. MATINEE THURSDAY at 4 p.m.

She danced into the hearts of men, this passion-flower of the South Seas!

For her favors, men risked their lives against monsters of the deep, and fought to the death against each other.

The adventure film you've been longing for, made on the actual tropical location! It's amazing! Don't Miss It!

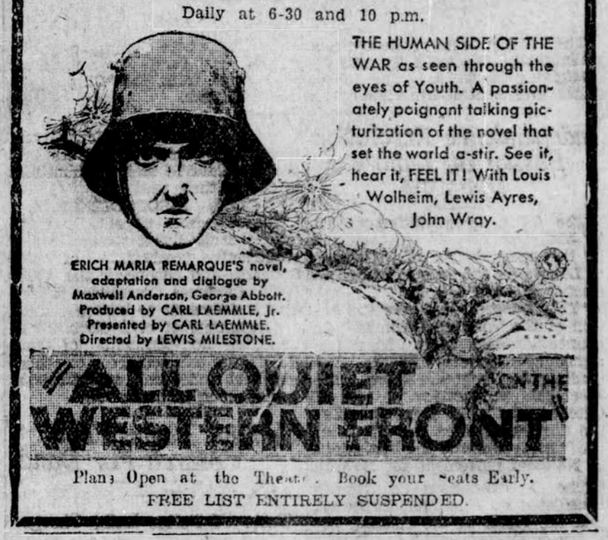
With
Charles Bickford
Nils Asther
Raquel Torres
George F. Marion
A
Wesley Ruggles
Production

METRO-GOLDWYN ALL TALKING THRILLER
With
ALL TALKING TWO REEL COMEDY
PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE
THE BIGGEST SHOW IN TOWN AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

Children with badges—Half price to all seats except As. 4—Monday to Friday and Matinees.

THE CAPITOL

Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.



THE HUMAN SIDE OF THE WAR as seen through the eyes of Youth. A passionately poignant talking picturization of the novel that set the world a-stir. See it, hear it, FEEL IT! With Louis Wolheim, Lewis Ayres, John Wray.

ERICH MARIA REMARQUE'S novel, adaptation and dialogue by Maxwell Anderson, George Abbott. Produced by CARL LAEMMLE, Jr. Presented by CARL LAEMMLE. Directed by LEWIS MILESTONE.

Plans Open at the Theatre. Book your seats Early.
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

Rialto Talkies

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
BEAUTIFUL
JOAN CRAWFORD
IN
HER MOST ALLURING ROMANCE
MONTANA MOON

JOAN CRAWFORD and JOHN MACK BROWN in "MONTANA MOON"

This Week's Double Attraction Extraordinary
Globe Cinema

Sandhurst Road
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 p. m.
A Surging Story filled with Surprise!
RICHARD TALMADGE
IN
"IN FAST COMPANY"
Also
EDDIE POLO
IN
"Wanted Witnesses"
They fought like wild Lions on the Snowy Peaks. See who wins the game!

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22927.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

with HYPOPHOSPHITES.
with HYPOPHOSPHITES & CREASOTE.
(prepared in three forms.)

Best for Cough, Bronchitis, Cold, Chronic Rheumatism, Anemia, Skin Diseases of children, poor condition of blood, Consumption and general Debility.

Our preparation is always fresh because it is prepared in our own Laboratory.

USE POWELL'S RENOWNED SPECIALITIES.

Catalogue sent on [illegible]

N. POWELL & Co., BOMBAY, NO. 8.

FREE (Booklet of Details and certs) on sending 2 As. Stamps.
DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
(Vadifalia, SURAT, B. B. & C. I. Ry.)
Cures Radically
HYDROCELE
Without Oper[illegible]ation
in 15 Minutes At [illegible] One Sitting.
IN BO[illegible]BAY
in Februa[illegible] from 1st to 6th
In SARDAR GR[illegible]HA (HO[illegible]TEL) Crawford Market.

4000 PEASANTS IN CONFERENCE

Plea For Arbitration Courts, Boycott, Etc.

19 LADIES ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent).

SHAHAPUR (Belgaum), Jan. 20.

On the morning of the 18th inst. a Flag Salutation Ceremony was celebrated in the Lokmanya Chowk. The occasion was given an additional importance by the police by arresting 19 ladies who were in the fore-front of the crowd which had gathered. From amongst a hundred and more ladies assembled together the police picked out only 19 for being arrested. Nobody knows the principle on which the 'selection' was made. These 19 ladies were afterwards allowed to go after their recognisances were taken. The case was fixed for the 19th instant, but was adjourned on that day to the 23rd inst.

On the morning of the 18th, a police constable while going in a motor lorry, is said to have taken off a Gandhi cap from the head of a boy. The boy immediately ran forth and lay himself before the lorry. Eventually the cap was returned.

ADJOURNMENT FOR SHOLAPUR VICTIMS.

Mr. N. S. Nargundkar, a Municipal member on Thursday last at the Municipal meeting, moved that the meeting be adjourned in view of the hanging of the Sholapur prisoners and also in protest against the lathi charge by the police on the 13th inst. Mr. Chikodi, M. L. C., urged that the latter portion of the resolution be omitted! Finally Mr. Ankle diluted the said part by changing the protest into sympathy for those injured in the lathi charge and the resolution was passed in this form.

PEASANTS' CONFERENCE.

The First Belgaum District Peasants' Conference as announced came off on the 18th at Sankeshwar. Mr. Hosmani of Bijapur was in the chair. The Conference was attended by more than 4,000 peasants from all over the District. The presence of Messrs. Diwakar, Gangadharraoji, Joshi Narayanrao, Thakur and others was inspiring. The Chairman, Mr. Katti narrated the deplorable plight of the agriculturist and described how the Bardoli peasants by their supreme self-sacrifice had given them new light and educated them truly. Various resolutions urging remittance in land revenue, boycott of foreign goods, establishment of arbitration courts, postponement of the census in view of the troubled conditions etc. were passed. Mr. Deshpande addressed the audience in the end and warned that the mere passing of resolutions was no good. They must see that they get themselves united and organised The Conference has put unbounded enthusiasm into the hearts of the peasants, and it is hoped the message of Swadeshi and boycott will spread far and wide in the District and the peasant be awakened to his real strength.

VANAR SENA ACTIVITIES IN SURAT

—:o:—

Valsad Ladies Sentenced.

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, Jan. 22.

The "Vanarsena" of Sarbhone arranged a procession against the orders under sec. 144 and carried it according to their plans. The police took the whole Sena into custody and detained them in the School compound for four hours, where some of them are alleged to have been caned. Eleven of the Vanars were kept under arrest and the rest were released at 9 p.m. There was a keen competition among the Vanars to be selected for the 'favoured batch'.

The Vanarseana of Chiknali took the officials by surprise by erasing the Census Numbers of a whole Kasba within one night. The next morning saw the officials running here and there, trying to trace the culprits. They hastened to the Volunteers' camp and took statements from them.

The Vanar Sena of Surat have now found a new field for their fight. Vanars carrying or selling Satyagraha Patrika are now stopped by the police and their Patrikas confiscated.

Kanajibhai of Farod had gone out, see his cotton field. He was accompanied by his father. No sooner they reached there, than they were detected by a policeman who took Sjt. Kanajibhai into his charge. He was then taken to the Patel's house where he was persuaded by the Patel to pay off his dues. He refused to pay even a pie and remained firm. Seeing that their threat had no effect upon him they took him to Ruva; but on the way they released him at the instruction of a talati.

Many more peasants have been served with the last warning notice.

VALSAD LADIES SENTENCED.

Smts. Gajarabehen and Ambabehen from Bulsar who were arrested on Sholapur-day were fined Rs. 75 and 50 respectively, in default of which to suffer simple imprisonment for two months each. Five of the six other volunteers who were arrested on the same day were given six months each and fines varying from Rs. 50 to 200, or in default further imprisonment from two weeks to six weeks.

The total number of convictions in Surat District up to now is 760.

AMAN SABHA PROPAGANDA IN AGRA.

—:o:—

Pandit Baij Nath Acquitted.

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, Jan. 2.

The teachers in the District Board schools are being compelled to become members of Aman Sabhas. The subscriptions of those who do not wish to pay are deducted from their salaries.

Bah observed complete hartal on the 15th instant, in honour of the Sholapur Martyrs.

Pandit Baij Nath Advocate who was sentenced along with others to six months' imprisonment, has been acquitted to-day in appeal by the Sessions Judge, who has held that the evidence against Pt. Baij Nath was not reliable.

Miss Shanti Dass, M.A., of Calcutta has been sentenced to-day to four months' imprisonment under section 3, Police Act, and has been placed in "A" class.

"War Council" Presidents Released.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHA, January 22.

Sjts. Sheorajji Chudiwale and Kanhayyalal Bhaya President and Secretary respectively of the Taluka Congress Committee, Wardha, were released from jail on the 20th instant, Sjt. Purshottampant Thatte and Rambhau Shrotri, Dictator and Secretary, respectively of the Arvi "War Council" were also released on the same day. Sjt. Tatyaji Updeo, Dictator of the "War Council", Seloo was released this morning. Sjt. Sheorajji is the first President of the "War Council," Wardha. Credit is due to the above stalwarts for infusing spirit of self-sacrifice and patriotism into the hearts of the people of Wardha and Arvi, at the inception of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

An open air meeting was held last night in Gandhi Chowk under the presidentship of Sjt. Hirasaoji Chowde and the above gentlemen were congratulated.

Boxing In America; Some Remarkable Horses Bombay Hockey

Boxing contests usually end so unsatisfactorily in America that one is not surprised that Tom Heeney, the New Zealand blacksmith was adjudged the loser in his fight with Bauer, the Californian This contest was by no means a step to a title bout for Heeney has long since past his best and Bauer is one of the many second-raters bettling for a luring in the States, but there was a huge crowd to watch these "heavies" in country. Dempecy, who officiated as referee and the judge who would appear to have usurped his powers, disagreed as to whether the count should have been started when Heeney was outside the ring, but the fact is, the American got the verdict after being a long way behind on points.

Unfortunate also was Len Harvey's experience when he met Vince Dundee, the American Italian at Madison Square Gardens on January 9. He had his apponent beaten over the distance and when a draw was given as the verdict a huge crowd who quickly made the Cornishman the favourite, voiced their disagreement in no unceartain manner.

"Mickey" Walker, conqueror of Tommy Milligan and Tiger Flowers, still holds the Middle-Weight title It is thought probable that he will be induced to meet Harvey now in the States, though it will be necessary for him to make 11st. 6lbs., the middle-weight limit. Walker is row up in the "Cruisers."

CARNERA-WORLD-BEATER.

Jummy Wilde, the ex-fly weight champion of the World, writes in an Home paper of the probability, of a return match between Carnera and Young Stribling. Each has a victory to his credit, but in the opinion of little Welsh boxer, Carnera who has improved beyond all knowledge since the pair met a year ago, should win and what is more, Wilde expects Carnera to whip Max Schmeling or any other heavy-weights in the game to-day.

BIG STAKE WINNERS.

The remarkable series of successes by Phar Lap in Austarlia recalls to mind the doings of another equine wonder of the Last. Gladiateur, the famous French bred horse, who won the Triple crown. In 1865. I quote "Pegaous" the racing expert of the "News of the World".

"Gladiateur was a horse and a half—winner of the Two Thousand Guineas the Derby, the St. Leger and the Ascot Gold Cup. Well might his owner be proud of this son of Monarque and Miss Gladiator. From first to last he was a fighter.

Gladiateur was not a sound horse. He suffered from navicular disease all his life and in nearly every race he ran was dead lame. But the thrill and excitement of anticipated battle with other thoroughbreds always led him to forget his troubles.

The greatest moneymaker in the history of the American Turf, Gallant Fox contributed £61,655 to the total of £70,194 which was the stable's earnings for the last season two of the American classies won by gallant Fox were the Kentucky Derby £10,000) and the Belmont Stakes (£16,000).

After a brief retirement, the George Lambton has been induced to take up training again. He will again be master of Stanley House, which shelters Lord Derby's horses. Mr. Frank Butlers has set up a public trainer at Fitzroy House, Newmarket and has already been entrusted with Sir Alfred Butt's horses.

With Capt. Malcoim Campbell's son to make an attempt to beat the late Sir Henry Seagrave's speed record motor racing is attracting more than usual interest this year. On the Montlhery track, near Paris, the English woman racing motorist, Mrs. Stewart, broke the world's record for 100 kilometres. His time of 29 min. 10 1-3 secs. returns an average of just over 128 m. p. h., which is all the more remarkable considering that was accomplished under very bad weather conditions.

BOMBAY'S TENNIS CARNIVAL.

There does not seem any one likely to extend the English Tennis tourists in this city. The form shown by most of the entracts in the Western India Tourney this year is below the usual standard, but it is possible that some of our local stars may rise to the occasion and give the visitors a good game. One never knows.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

Bombay prepares for its Hockey season and the news that the redoubtable Calcutta Customs XI may participate this year has given the tourney an added interest.

The Calcutta Hockey Association and the the Bombay Gymkhana which runs the Aga Khan Tourney have come to an agreement so that the Brighton Tournament will not clash with the Bombay fixture.

1000 JOIN IN ANTI CASTE DINNER

—:o:—

Let Hindu Sabha Take Tip From Jat-Pat Torak Mandal

The Anti-Caste Dinner, which was held at Gurudatt Bhawan on Sunday, the 18th January, 1931, was a great success. More than a thousand people of different castes of the Hindus—such as Brahman, Chamar, Khatri, Megh, Aggarwal, Arora, Mehtars—took part. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Depressed class people sat shoulder to shoulder with their so-called upper class brethren, Ladies welcomed their depressed class sisters. The whole crowd took meals as one family unit. Young men were vociferous. They formed themselves into processions and their shouts of "Down Down with Caste System" and "Up Up with Social Revolution" rent the sky. They took out the funeral bier of the caste system and went through the whole space with these slogans. Prominent citizens of Lahore were present in large numbers.

Dr. Gokal Chand (Minister for Local Self-Government, Punjab having gone after taking meals, Mahashe Krishna, B.A., took the chair for the rest of the programme. The proceedings commenced with Bhajans of M. Gita Ram.

JAT-PAT TORAK MANDAL

After Jal-Tarang by Sharat Kumar (a boy of ten) and a melodious song by Shrimati Subhadra Devi, Gayanapraveena, Pt. Vishwa Bandhu made a strong speech in which he said that caste system was a blot on Hinduism. Referring to the medieval and Mohammedan times he said that it had never served a useful purpose, except that it might have some protective value in the past, when there was danger of Mohammedan supremacy. He made a strong plea on behalf of the Jat-Pat Torak Mandal and exhorted the public to unite in their efforts for the extinction of caste and untouchability.

Mrs. Yashwant Rai (an English lady of Bristol) made an eloquent speech. She said that she was convinced that the caste system was at the root of the social evils of the Hindus, and that she was very much delighted to see the spectacle present at the dinner.

MIX-UP WITH DEPRESSED CLASSES

Mrs Swami Nathan of Women's Conference in her eloquent and impressive speech congratulated the audience and remarked that they were better placed in their social relations with the so-called untouchables than the people of her Province. She pointed out that in Malabar, there are not only divisions and sub-divisions among the Brahmins, but the whole structure of Hindu society was terribly divided. There were untouchables and unapproachables in her Province, which was a real slur on the Hindu social system. Referring to the resolutions of the All-India Women's Conference, she said that in Madras they had urged the Government that the column of caste in educational and other institutions be deleted so that the children were not affected by the corrupted and narrow-minded perspective of their parents. She could not, however attach any value to paper resolutions and stated that the real work lay in mixing up with the so-called depressed class people in our daily relations with them. She congratulated the organizers of the Dinner and thanked them for affording her this occasion to express her views on the subject.

A TIP TO "HINDU SABHA"

After another song by Mr. Govind Dattatraya, Gayanacharya, Rai Bahadur Sewak Ram said that he was very much delighted to see the many sections of the Hindus unite together and was personally of the opinion that that was the work of the Hindu Sabha. He would therefore advise the workers of the Hindu Sabha, wherever they may be, to organize branches of the Jat-Pat Torak Mandal along with their other activities.

INTER DINING

After Bakhshi Sohan Lal's speech, M. Krishna emphasized that there was no need of any 'Shudhi' of those who were already Hindus, and stated that the distinction of castes and sub-castes must go and pointed out that the idea underlying this Dinner was to show that we had no scruples to dine 'together' no matter what our castes may be and that this purpose he was glad to say was splendidly achieved. After a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting dispersed.

You can use less

POLSON'S Coffee is not only as delightful as really good coffee can be, but it is economical too. Scientific roasting, grinding, and packing preserve the original aroma and strength right up to your table, giving more cups to the tablespoonful than you can get from ordinary coffees.

Your dealer stocks Polson's in
TWO FAMOUS QUALITIES
FRENCH & ROYAL BLEND PURE

POLSON'S COFFEE

B.C. O B.

COMFORT? QUALITY? VALUE?
GET "BAVAROY" and BE SURE!

Bavaroy is a fully jewelled 10-1/2" Size movement gives a cheerful untiring Service, Reliable and Accurate, every part thoroughly tested.

Rolled Gold Rs. 16/- 9 ct. Gold Rs. 20/-
14 ct. Gold Rs. 23/- 18 ct. Gold Rs. 28/-

GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

VICTOR WATCH COMPANY,
37-39-41, Abdul Rahman Street, BOMBAY.
Telegram: Timekeeper. Telephone: 25662.

Dr. N. D. BURMAN, Hydrocele Expert, (Balaji Road, Surat)
Radically Cures
HYDROCELE
Without operation, within 15 minutes in one sitting only
Will be seen in Bombay for the following days—
Dates 26th January to 4th February, 1931.
TIME :— 9 to 12 A. M. & 4 to 6 P. M
—Consultation fee Rs. 5/-
Address :...Hararwala Building, Colpitha, Bombay 4.

When Children Fight Distasteful Laxatives

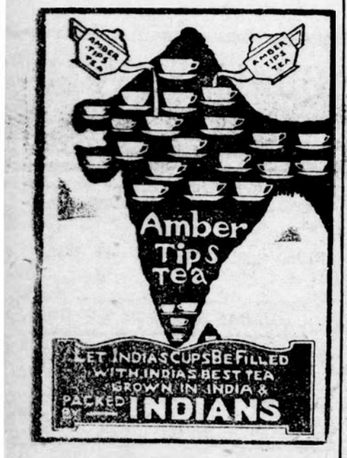
Give the little folks "Feen-a-mint." They'll chew these candy-coated tablets with the same eager pleasure as they chew any other dainty gum confection.

No disappointing taste to turn them against future doses—just the delightful flavor of fresh mint and a good chew afterwards.

Remember this: "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a laxative agent so friendly to the human system that Doctors can recommend it for the most delicate children — and yet so *completely effective* that it can be prescribed in the most obstinate cases among grown-ups. At all Druggists.

13

CERTIFIED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS (BOYCOTT) COMMITTEE."



AMBER TIPS TEA CO., LTD.
AMBER TIPS BUILDING
Parsee Statue, BOMBAY 8.

HUNDREDS OF TYPEWRITERS.

Ready For Sale.

Many Tywriter dealers and united concerns purchase our Typewriters and Duplicators and send words of satisfaction.
Repairing, Duplicating and Type-copying a speciality.
THE BOMBAY TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.

Opposite General Post Office, Warwick House, Fort, Bombay.

SAVE YOUR Income-Tax

BY CONSULTING PAREKH & Co
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185.
OFFICE :—
M. P. Barin Building, Pydhony, Bombay

SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRY
THE FOREMOST INDIAN MANUFACTURERS OF COMPLETE RICE MILL PLANTS

G. G. DANDEKAR & Co.

CHILD LABOUR IN EGYPT.

:o:

British Investigator's Disclosures.

A striking account of child labour conditions in Egypt is given in the current 'Review" of the International Labour Office by Dame Adelaide Anderson, who for 24 years as H. M. Principal Lady Inspector of Factories in Britain. Her investigations, which were made early this year, revealed some shocking conditions, and it is welcome news that the Egyptian Government is stated to be taking some steps to improve them.

The worst conditions appear to exist in the cotton-ginning factories. Dame Adelaide, whose investigation was made with the cognisance and assistance of the Egyptian Government, shows that, although under the factory regulations the employment of children under nine years is prohibited, in practice the law is largely disregarded.

There are cotton-ginning factories in 56 centres, and their number appears to lie between 126 and 144. The average number of persons employed in a ginning factory was in February about 300 persons, but in the height of the season the number would be higher. The ginning machines are fed by quite young and adolescent boys and girls; Dame Adelaide estimates that

generally half the workers are under fifteen years, and many under nine years, except in those few factories w ich have now abolished emp ment of very young children ..... In some factories I saw a fair number of children aged round about seven or eight years.

THE OVERSEER'S WHIP.

In the processes following ginning—the heaviest and dustiest sections—the work is done by adult men and the sturdier boys over fourteen. Dame Adelaide gives the following account of the ginning factory conditions:—

At the time of my visit, the present for output being less than usual, the actual working conditions of the children must have been more favourable than they are normally. The child workers would not be so constantly harassed and driven as in a time of rush, and possibly the cane and whip would be less frequently applied than in a busy season. There would be some reduction in the shrill whistling and clanking of the irons which it is said are ned for keeping the boys and girls awake and attentive. The shrillness of the whistles (unpleasantly as it must impress those unaccustomed to them) was not much greater than formerly I have heard in innumerable spinning factories in the British Isles when gangs of young workers had to be summoned from point to point by a sound that can penetrate through the noise of the power-driven machinery. In thoese respects of "driving" the children, by piercing sounds and in other ways, there seems no security that any slight improvement traceable to lessened pressure for output will be maintained when the pressure for swift output recurs.

I saw with sorrow, in several factories, the almost automatic hitting of the children with canes and whips by the overseas as they moved up and down, to spur them on in their work. It was not definitely cruel hitting or thrashing that I myself saw, but it was wanton, and was not discontinued while I was looking on. It seemed to me to be the expression of false zeal and misapplied authority, and there was some hitting of the children on the head, a really dangerous practice.

I saw a thin and fragile little child, who was doing its normal work of picking spots off the outflowing ginned cotton but had probably got out of position, roughly lifted by the shoulder by an overseer to put the child where he wanted it to be. Nothing could more strikingly demonstrate the impropriety of employing such small children—who are admitted to be as young as seven years—under the type of overseers employed. If such children are permitted to work in a mill at all (until suitable schools and playgrounds are provided for them), only the appointment by the mill-owner of a trained supervisor could safeguard their growth and health. Where children of any age remain at work in factories skilled and trustworthy Government inspection is needed.

FROM 5 A.M. TO 8 P.M.

The owners and managers admit that the mill runs from 5 a.m. to 8 or 9 p.m., but no one in authority seems to find it necessary to see that individual young workers, or groups of them, have any regular pause for a meal ..... When I asked two of the leading British employers whether they were of opinion that a parent's authority for running two or more machines, with the aid of his own family, and with freedom to run the individual's shifts and spells as he thinks fit, was sufficient to protect the young workers from overstraining conditions, they agreed that it did not afford sufficient protection. How much more is overstrain and omission of proper pauses likely to occur when there are overseers moving up and down to maintain "full speed" of work.

In the cases in which I learned the details (of wages) the younest workers earn at the lowest two, three, or four piastres a day (e.g., gin feeders three piastres, trolley-boys four piastres), men from eight to ten piastres a day, overseers in the gin room twelve piastres, and some skilled Egyptian workers get as much as twenty piastres a day. Skilled feeders of scarto gins get twelve piastres a day in their very dusty work, the machine causing more accidents than ordinary gins. (Ninety-seven piastres are equivalent to £1.)

Dame Adelaide notes the urgent need for skilled attention to general matters of hygiene, particularly the prevention and extraction of injurious dust in every stage of work in ginning factories. "Generally the irritation from dust is almost unendurable when second pickings of cotton of a poor quality are being dealt with in the 'discard' or scarto room." She records a promising experimental remedy at one mill.

MONOTONY AND FATIGUE.

She concludes with some more irony after further description:—

It would thus seem more usual at present in Egypt definitely to adjust work for adults, according to their mental and physical capacity, than it is for the little children, who must very heavily feel the monotony and fatigue of their work in ginning sheds, where generally the main way of quickening their powers is by brandishing or plying the whips held by task-masters.

Dame Adelaide formed a fairly favourable opinion of the few modern factories for cotton spinning and weaving, although she finds that the fencing of machinery needs expert attention.

In the handicraft industries, which employ great numbers of children, things were very bad. She found that the boys winding silk in Cairo workshops were, in all but one instance, pallid and weakly looking:—

There was none of the rush visible that is so prevalent in cotton ginning. Yet in the hand rug-making in Cairo there was a feverish note in the movements of the very young workers employed on the work that was distressing to see. Here, I should say it springs from an economic cause, in that only by swift movements of very young workers is it possible to turn out hand-made rugs quickly and cheaply enough to make production profitable for foreign markets.

It was in a rug-making shop that Dame Adelaide saw "a child suffering from trachoma, which is not only painful and dangerous, but infectious; for rug-making the children must sit close together, and there is grave risk of the spread of the disease under their conditions of work in this and kindred occupations."

WORKERS OF FIVE AND A HALF.

She proceeds:—

I paid some unannounced visits to various little handwork shops, in themselves interesting and attractive, but in too many of them I found tiny children of five and a half years and upwards working like rapid machines, with all expression of childhood gone from their faces. The movements were all mechanical, and the work included chipping minute piece of mother-of-pearl for inlay and the hand-tutting of rugs.

In the cigarette and tobacco factories the standards of hygiene are above the average for Egypt. But children work among dangerous processes and imperfectly guarded machinery. In a tannery in Cairo "young boys of about fourteen years are employed to trample with their bare feet and legs the already partially cured hides in tanning tubs and vats. So far as I saw, they plunge in cheerfully and are engaged on the work only intermittently. Yet the immersion of the unprotected living skin and human tissues in the strong liquids necessary to tan leather cannot but be extremely injurious."

Dame Adelaide records what the Egyptian Government is proposing in the way of fresh legislation, and stresses the need for adequate factory inspection if it is to be enforced. But "at the root of the problem of child labour in Egypt is the lack of full provision for elementary education. .....The effectual control and limitation of child labour in the factories cannot proceed very far until there are schools to receive the children and an adequate number of trained teachers."

LAWSUIT TO ANNUL REMBRANDT'S BANKRUPTCY.

The "Daily Express" Special Correspondent from Amsterdam, wiring on December 31, states:

"Holand is waiting with joyful impatience the outcome of an extraordinary lawsuit brought here by a descendant of Rembrandt's first wife for the purpose of having annulled the bankruptcy of his distinguished ancestor by marriage.

You will understand that Holland has a twinkle in her eyes when you are reminded that Rembrandt died bankrupt in 1669.

The petitioner is a theological student at Utrecht, whence by the way comes "Beauchcomber's" famous Dr. Strabismus (whom God preservt), and the legal burrows which will have to be investigated are just such as would delight the learned doctor.

The petition has been lodged and published in the "Gazette" but two months must elapse before the court can move so that any possible creditors—in this case they would have to be some 300 years old—can object. Then the court will put on its spectacles and begin to consider its decision.

problem dear to Dr. Strabismus' At this point will be given a heart.

In Rembrandt's time it was a technical dishonour to be bankrupt, some thing like losing a stripe in the Army; and there was a definite process known as rehabilitation which the courts could grant.

A Dutch Act of 1895, however, made bankruptcy no longer a dishonour, and the problem is this: Will the court in Amsterdam to-day admit the validity of the laws of procedure of 1669.

The student of Utrecht states:—

(a) That he is descended from a brother of Saskia Van Uylenburg, Rembrandt's first wife.

(b) Rembrandt left no direct decendants.

(c) That he is therefore the inheritors of Rembrandt as an allied nephew.

(e) That he is proud to have Rembrandt, the greatest artist of the Netherlands' golden century, as a forefather, but he has always felt acutely such a genius who died bankrupt should have been rehabilitated.

He feels this especally when he considers the enormous sums realised by he sale of Rembrandt's pictures and the constant steady income made by publishers who trade in reproductions.

TESTAMENT OF BEAUTY

A Causerie.

(BY C. J.)

There is nothing surprising about the 'habitues' of the Quartier Latin in Paris electing their beauty queen as the students of philosophy are reported to have done recently. The fair conferee of this honour is the bearer of the beautiful name Desiree and the students of philosophy could have paid homages only to a queen who passed the test of their trained, fastidious connoisseurship in feminine charms.

The idea, however, of reconciling beauty-connoisseurship with philosophy would seem incongruous to those who erroneously suppose that philosophy is all a matter of unimaginative logic-chopping and unpoetic 'science' that of course it certainly is not. Philosophy, like poetry or painting, is more an art than a science, that is to say in the popular misconception of the term, and there is hardly a single philosopher of note in the whole history of civilised thought who was not poet first and last in temperament, feeling and general personality.

Plato was a poet and lover; and he suffered to create an epic of his noble, poetic soul. Only those who have suffered, says Ibsen, can 'create'; others merely write books. The suffering is exquisitely spiritual; it softens the soul into sensitiveness, tenderness, till the love-agony flows in creative expression. Socrates, indeed, makes no distinction between philosophers and poets.

For mark you, Phadrus, beauty alone is both divine and visible; and so it is the sense way, the artist's way, little Phadrus, to the spirit. .....

For you know that we poets cannot walk the way of beauty without Eros as our companion and guide. We may be heroic after our fashion, disciplined warriors of our craft. Yet are we all like women, for we exalt in passion, and our love is still our desire—our craving and our shame.

Wisdom is cruel and it is infinitely saddening to hear the poor old man sighing over the "bottomless pit" which opens up in the course of the tragic artistic lives. It is both an old and new story and no modern sage has improved on the great Greek's eternal wisdom. The philosopher who pursues thought on its highest peaks may be a 'bougeois manque' or an anchorite or outcast, lost in the wilderness and solitude that divide the bourgeois and Bohemian worlds. But life claims him still: he cannot repudiate it nor can he allow himself to be drawn into the vortex of its being.

Thus, the solitary Nietzshe saw a young beautiful woman in the street who smiled at him and his 'philosopher's lonely heart grew warm within him for a moment.' Yet all married men were suspect, he promulgated, where the highest thought was concerned. It is the fruitful celibacy that the great Catholic Church demands and of which Jesus was a divine embodiment; it is not barren denial but glad acceptance of life, a nobler, ascetic life.

What is a more permanent testament of beauty than that bequeathed by Michael Angelo in his 'Dialogue with Love' (that beautiful sonnet) and which probably speaks for the philosophical 'habitues' of Quartier Latin?

The beauty thou discernest is all hers;
But grows in radiance as it soars on high
Through mortal eyes unto the soul above:
'Tis there transfigured,—for the the soul confers,
On what she holds, her own divinity:
And this transfigured beauty wins thy love.

PROHIBITION WORK DURING 1930

:o:

'Let Holy Crusade Continue

PLEA TO BIDDERS FOR LICENCES

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 21.

The folowing resolution was passed by the Joint Representative Board of the Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad:—

This meeting of the Joint-Representative Board of the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, congratulates the working classes of Ahmedabad for the splendid work they have done to procure total abstinence during the year 1930, and expresses its gratitude to the volunteers and workers who have made ceaseless efforts to rid this poor community of the evil of drink, and inspired in them consciousness and zeal for Prohibition, by passing resolutions through various communal and ward "panches," getting pledges signed by individuals and families in mills, by doing observation work at liquor shops, for hours passing through sun, shower and cold, abuses, intimidations and assaults by liquor vendors, and courting the miseries of jail life. It recommends that this holy crusade may be continued, with all non-violent means, till total prohibition be procured in Ahmedabad.

CANCEL LIQUOR LICENCES

Considering that the public have realized the amount of waste and ruin it brings in its trail, and that the victims of the evil are also struggling sincerely to get rid of it, it opines that licenses for liquor should be cancelled. It, therefore, requests the bidders for liquor-shop licenses not to take any part at the forthcoming auction sale of licenses, either directly or indirectly. It urges the volunteers and workers to carry on their work with all the more vigour and secure prohibition, if any individual applies for a license against the declared public opinion of the city.

It authorizes the Secretary to send copies of this Resolution to the liquor-shop owners, and to give it publicity for information to the general public and all concerned.

INDIAN CHILDREN'S SUCCESS IN ENGLAND.

:o:

A Correspondent from London writes:—

At the recent Bromley Musical Festival, Solomon and Sarah aged six and seven respectively, children of Mr. and Mrs. David S. Erulkar, topped the list in an open competition for elocution. Solomon who stood first with 95 marks was recommended by the adjudicator for a special medal. A week later at the Southern Area Musical Festival Sarah stood first in another competition for elocution and was also awarded a medal.

Sore Throat?

". . . . I find Formamint is a very nice friend to have in your pocket when you are in trouble with your throat."

Mr. T.B.—T.

Formamint cures Sore Throat, protects against infectious diseases, such as:
Influenza
Diphtheria
Tonsilitis

Formamint destroys the disease germs in mouth and throat.

Formamint is obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

FORMAMINT
The Germ-killing Throat Tablets

"There is a tide in the affairs of a Nation, which when taken at the flood leads on to prosperity"—

Such a Tide Now Flows in India.

Let every Indian who has any Insurance to place, no matter how small or large, show his patriotism by placing all such business with

"NEW INDIA"

THE
PREMIER COMPOSITE INDIAN INSURANCE Co.,
With a
Paid-up Capital of Rs. 71,21,055
AND
A Reserve of ... Rs. 68,24,005

"NEW INDIA" transacts
FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, ACCIDENT, BURGLARY, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, — AND ALL OTHER CLASSES OF INSURANCE.

"Insuring with NEW INDIA IS Assuring India's Prosperity."

New India Assurance Co., Ld.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR EYES.

In India millions go to quacks when their eyes are affected and, not infrequently, many become blind. All India Blind Relief Association report says "there are perhaps a million and a half, who under proper conditions, need never become blind at all."

ANKHI KHOOSH

acts like a charm in cases of eye troubles. It promptly cures sore and mattering eyes, itching and watering eyes and red and inflamed eyes sensitive to light. It relieves headache due to tired or strained eyes, cures conjunctivitis, ophthalmia, ulcers and all inflammations like magic. Best remedy under the sun for conjunctivitis in infants. In old people cures watering of eyes and clears vision. Does not smart, absolutely safe, non-poisonous, non-irritating.

Report of Eye Diseases treated with ANKHI KHOOSH at Nasrapur Mission Dispensary between 3rd November to 19th November, 1930.

Patient	Age	Disease	Interval of Treatment	Result
Girl	10 Yrs.	Conjunctivitis (inflamed red and watering eyes.)	3 Days	Cured
Woman	45 Yrs.	Do with Stye	6 Days	Cured
Boy	4 Yrs.	Conjunctivitis	4 Days	Cured
Boy	10 Yrs.	Conjunctivitis	3 Days	Cured
Woman	40 Yrs.	Conjunctivitis	3 Days	Believed cured as patient did not attend any more.

(Sd.) GEO. LIPTROTT,
Superintendent,
Poona & Village Mission, Nasrapur.

SOLE AGENTS. INTERNATIONAL REMEDIES CO.,
4, Queens Road, BOMBAY.

STOCKISTS.—Kemp & Co., and Branches, Thomson & Taylor, Akbarally Ebrahimjee, Perry & Co., Popular Pharmacy, Shah & Co., S. P. Ghandhy, Bali Ram Brothers, Bombay and Punjab, D. Macedo & Co. and all Chemists Poona, S. A. Bhujwala, Nandurbar, G. V. and Co., Indore.
Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

—:o:—

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

RECEPTION TO ARCHBISHOP OF GOA.

—:o:—

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.

A demonstration will be held in honour of H. E. Dom. T. Vieira de Castro, Archbishop of Goa and Patriarch of East Indies, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. in the Institute's Hall, Burrows Lane, Dabul.

EXHIBITION OF INDIAN ARTS AND INDUSTRIES

at

SRI RAMKRISHNA ASHRAM, KHAR.

The Exhibition is open to all free from 5 to 9 p.m.

The following is the programme for Monday:

1. Jaltaranga and Dilrupa by Prof. Baldeo Varma at 6-30 p.m.
2. Drupad by Swami Bhaskarananda, Prof. Achrekar and J. N. Sircar.
3. Various Arts through Pakwaj—by Mridangacharya Bhagwan Chandram Sen, the Distinguished Pakhwajist of India.

"BOMBAY ART SOCIETY"

The Society's 40th Exhibition of Pictures is open to the public from Sunday the 25th January to Sunday the 8th February 1931 at the Town Hall from 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) Admission by ticket) available at the door.

Military Accounts Association Poona

"The Eleventh Annual General Meeting of the Military Accounts Association, Poona, will be held on Sunday the 1st February 1931 at 4 p.m. sharp in the Assembly Hall of Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, Budhwar Peth, Poona, No. 2".

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received a tin of table butter "manufactured out of pure and fresh cream" by the Infants and Public Milk Supply Co., Ltd. (Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.)

TO-DAY'S ELECTION FOR CO-OPTED MEMBER

Depressed Classes Support To Mr. Deorukhkar

—:o:—

Meeting of the untouchables of Bombay held under the presidentship of Mr. R. D. Bankar, Secretary, Satyashodak Samaj, on Sunday at Parel and passed the following resolution.

VOTE FOR MR. DEORUKHKAR

This meeting of the Untouchable of Bombay requests the City Fathers, specially the Nationalist members to vote for the co-option of Mr. Deorukhkar and thus translate their sympathy for the Depressed classes into action."

Eloquent speeches were made by the speakers at the meeting to the services rendered by Mr. Deorukhkar to the cause of the Depressed classes and the workers.

EDITOR OF "SAINIK" ARRESTED

On Complaint Of Indian M. L. C. ?

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.))

AGRA, Jan. 22.

Pandit Devendra Sharam, Editor of the "Sainik" was arrested on 22nd inst. under a warrant issued by the City Magistrate on the complaint of R. B. Munshi Ambapersad, M.L.C. and Chairman of the District Board under Section 500 I.P.C. The accused was garlanded and taken to the Kotwali being followed by large number of people crying "Sainik Sampadak ki Jai," etc. Pt. Sharma has been released on bail and will be tried on the 27th instant.

INDORE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, Jan. 24.

Maharani Indirabai Holkar opened the Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabha Arts' Exhibition at Indore in Nar Tatan Mandir. Some 400 exhibits were very tastefully arranged in a beautifully decorated hall. She spent nearly an hour in seeing the exhibits and highly appreciated embroidery, needle, clay and tilgul works.

THE MARCH OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 1.)

the over-zealous "guardians of Law and Order" who assaulted a crowd of school-boys and demonstrators who received severe injuries.

Mahatmaji And Independence

What He Told George Slocombe In Yeravda Prison

—:o:—

On being asked to explain what he meant by the Independence resolution, Mahatma Gandhi told Mr. George Slocombe:—

"I have always heard", he replied, "that in England Dominion Status is understood to mean Independence, but by the Indian authorities it is not so understood. Therefore when Independence is resisted by them in contradistinction to Dominion Status we naturally ask for Independence."

WHAT IS DOMINION STATUS?

When I asked him if he thought that Canada and South Africa were not in all essential respects independent, he acknowledged they were.

"But we are not offered a status like theirs," he added significantly.

I asked him if he had calculated all the perils involved in his campaign of Civil Disobedience he replied that he had: "I have taken what has been called a mad risk. But it is a justifiable risk. No great end has been achieved without incurring danger."

A CHARGE OF MURDER THAT FAILED

Police Asked To Prosecute Witnesses For Giving False Evidence.

—:o:—

One Mahomed Umer stood charged with the murder of Ahmed Ali Peer Mahomed and attempt to murder Abdul Al. Fateh Ali before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, 7th Court, at Mazagaon.

Abdul Ali Fateh Ali giving evidence stated that he was a motor driver and that he and the deceased Ahmed Ali Peer Mahomed had been to the brothel of Gangoo Ramji at Alexandra Building on the night of the 14th November 1928. They were sitting in the room with one prostitute Chinnama and having drinks. It was 3 a.m. Ramzan, a paramour of Chinnamma, came there and had an altercation with her. The deceased remonstrated. Thereupon Ramzan stabbed the deceased in the abdomen. The witness intervened. Thereupon he was also stabbed. He was taken to the hospital where he remained for a month and a half and Ahmed Ali expired. He identified the accused as Ramzan at the instance of Chinnamma from certain dark spots on the neck of the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nabiullah, Advocate for the accused, the witness admitted that Ramzan was working in the tea-shop on the ground floor in the same building and that he knew him by sight. Ramzan was not this accused and he made a mistake in identifying him relying on Chinnamma and he had now come to know that the accused is working as a bill collector.

Chinnamma giving evidence said that on 28th November 1930 accused came to her brothel and gave his name as Ramzan and asked her not to disclose his name to any one. Fearing that it was the same Ramzan who had committed murder she got him arrested. She admitted in answer to a question by Court that she and the accused were drunk on the night in question.

Cross-examined she said that she lived at French Bridge. She went to her brothel at 5 p.m. and returned to her residence at 2 or 3 a.m. that Ramzan occasionally visited her and on that night had asked her to go with him to her room at French Bridge. On her refusing there was an altercation. She denied that she had brought this false charge against the present accused in order to save her paramour Ramzan.

Sub-Inspector Samant admitted that the Police had the finger prints of the said Ramzan and the finger prints of the present accused did not tally with them.

His Worship discharged the accused on the evidence and expressed his displeasure at the grossly shameful and brazen faced manner in which an innocent man was charged for murder by the witnesses. He ordered Chinnamma to pay Rs. 50/- as compensation to the accused and in default to undergo simple imprisonment for a month. He directed the Police Officer to prosecute the witnesses for giving false information to the Police.

Mr. D'Cunha, the Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution while Mr. Nabiullah advocate defended the accused.

A. V. THAKKAR NOT TO ENTER BORSAD TALUKA

More Houses Burnt And Property Seized

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Jan. 24.

The Mamlatdar of Borsad went to Badalpur and attached goods from the houses of Solanki Khumansingh Kubersingh, Kalidas Mayaram, Solanki Surabhai Gamansingh and Parmar Mohansingh Rupsingh. He also arrested and took to Borsad Solanki Khumansingh and Pandya Fulshanker.

He then went to the huts of the emigrants of Vasana in the State territory, accompnied by the State Police. He there arrested under extradition warrants, Sjt. Naranbhai Chhganbhai Patel, a veteran and seasoned worker of the Vasana Centre, and three others who are Khatedars of Vasna. The last three are arrested in connection with No-Tax Movement. Sjt. Naranbhai is one of the untiring co-workers of Durbar Gopaldas Desai, working in the Borsad Taluka for the last ten years.

On the 22nd inst., 3 houses of the Satyagrahi peasants on Hijrat were set fire to in Bochasan by some badmashes who broke the houses open. As a result 3 houses have been demolished and a loss of Rs. 4,500 has been inflicted on the migrants. The names of the owners are:—Sarabhai Lallubhai, Bai Hira, widow of Gokulbhai Khushalbhai and Jethabhai Dalabhai. Sjts. Rambhai Khodabhai, Shiva Vithal and Ajubhai Desaibhai have also suffered slight losses to the extent of Rs. 500—750.

TOBACCO ATTACHED.

The Circle Inspector went to Suntokepura with police and ravanias. After threatening some Khatedars to pay up revenue but all to no avail, he attached 15 maunds of Tobacco from the field of Garbadbhai Patel and 4 maunds from the field of Dhulabhai Patel. He also attached 20 maunds of tobacco from the field of Dhoribhai of Vahera on the 20th inst.

Sholapur Martyrs' Day was observed in Sunav by taking out a procession and holding a meeting in the village. The police snatched the National Flag from a Vanar.

BULLETIN MYSTERY.

The Police at Nadiad are busy investigating the mystery of "R. P. N." Bulletins. Some days ago, a series of Bulletins, about ten in number, were printed and published and freely distributed in the whole of the Kaira District, bearing the signature of "R. P. N." Their efforts having proved of no avail, they at last raided Ram Krisna Steam Press at Nadiad, but were disappointed.

COLLECTING REVENUE.

The Mamlatdar of Anand raided the shop of Sjt. Naranbhai Bhaijibhai of Anand for attachment, on the 20th inst. Naranbhai being a Satyagrahi refused to pay a pie and the Mamlatdar took out some rupees from the pocket of Naranbhai.

The Sub-Inspector of Anand went to Chikhodra and removed from the local Arya Samaj temple the following things to Anand:—35 quilts, 2 Bedsprreads, and many other things.

At Pansora, he attached a buffalo from the house of a third party who had bought the buffalo a month ago from the party which was liable for the payment of the fine. That is how fines imposed on one are realised from the other.

Census Numbers are being dipped out in the villages in the district. At Maholela, Muvadi, Nanavaga, Paladi, Punaj, and other villages the numbers are erased.

SHREE SITAM DIN.

Shree Sitam Din was observed in Nadiad as arranged by the local Congress Committee. A procession was taken out from the Gandhi Chawk and at the end there was a meeting.

The Hijratis of Khandhali in Matar Taluka, about 500 in number, took out a procession and went to the village where they held a meeting.

Usufkhan and ten other constables in plain dress are alleged to have beaten a cartman in the Nadidad Bazaar for no offence. Also they are alleged to have beaten one Maganbhai Vallabhdas of Salun in the Salun Bazaar while he was busy there with his private work. They are also alleged to have beaten several others. That is how the Ordinances operate in Nadiad.

On the 19th inst., 500 bundles of hay belonging to Manobhai of Keriavi in Nadiad Taluka were burnt. An attempt was also made to fire the hay in the fields of Mangalbhai, but it was frustrated by the waking up of Mangalbhai.

ORDER AGAINST A. V. THAKKAR

The following order has been issued by the 1st class Magistrate of Borsad banning the entry of Sjt. Thakkar Bapa in the Borsad Taluka for a term of 2 months from date. The order is supposed to be issued with a view to stop altogether an unofficial inquiry into the police excesses at Borsad on the Shree Sitam Din on the 21st inst:—

ORDER UNDER SEC. 144 CRI. PRO. CODE.

To Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar.

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that your presence in the Taluka of Borsad is likely to cause the disturbance of the public tranquility, I G. M. Tungare do hereby order you not to enter this Taluka or, if you have already entered, to depart at once and not to enter it for a period of two months from to-day.

(Sd.) G. M. TUNGARE,
Resident Magistrate
F. C. Borsad.

ILL TREATMENT OF GERMAN MINORITY

League Adopts Finding Against Poland

—:o:—

RECOMMENDATIONS ON SLAVERY TO BE APPLIED

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Geneva.—The final sitting of the League Council disposed of a very important issue with which it has been faced for a long time, namely the complaint of ill-treatment of the German minority in Polish Upper Silesia. The Council adopted the report of the committee presided over by the Japanese delegate Mr. Yoshizawa which found that Poland in numerous cases had infringed the minorities Convention and which suggested the steps the Polish Government should take to remedy the situation.

Mr. Arthur Henderson in his closing speech congratulated the Council particularly the German and Polish delegates upon the happy outcome of the proceedings which would be greeted with relief of every friend of the League of Nations.

The Council has received the Liberian Government's decision to apply the Commission's recommendations on slavery as contained in cable of 12th January. M. Rapporteur urged that the application of Liberia for administrative and financial assistance should be granted on condition that reforms were carried out.—Reuter.

More Looms-Per-Weaver System Thrown Out

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The amalgamation ballot has resulted in 44,990 votes being cast in favour of giving committee to negotiate on more-looms-per-weaver system and 90,770 votes against it. The proposal has consequently been rejected.—Reuter.

DR BHASKER PATEL'S STATEMENT.

Report On 40 Cases

Dr. Bhaskar Patel, M.D., Chief Medical Officer of the Congress Free Hospital, Bombay, was requested to pay a visit to Borsad Taluka with the object of examining personally some of the most injured persons who had been the victims of the assaults by the police when the ladies of Borsad Taluka carried out a huge procession programme at Borsad, on the 21st instant. Out of 31 villages which sent their lady representatives to the procession he could visit only the 'Mandawas' of 6 villages only, during the very short period of time at his disposal. Here is the statement submitted by him regarding 40 cases only, out of the total of over 200 who had received major and minor injuries.)

"I have been able to examine 40 cases, the analysis of which is as under:—

(1) Head (open)	2
(2) Face	3
(3) Chest	8
(4) Back and waist	16
(5) Abdomen	1
(6) Extremities	10
Total	...40

Out of these 40 only one was a male, the rest were females. Some of them are the members of the Satyagraha Ashrama, Sabarmati.

At present at Bhadran Hospital there are seven patients. A young girl of 17 from the Ashram is suffering very much from acute abdominal pain due to lathi blows. Another girl is also lying in the same state. There are three cases of fracture and dislocation of the upper and lower extremities. Nearly all of them showed signs of having received numerous blows scattered on all parts of the body.

"MOST STRIKING FACT."

The most striking fact, however, is, as the analysis unmistakably shows, that the percentage of the injuries received on the waist and back is more than on any one of the body. The stump injuries caused on the back and waist of ladies, young and old, have rendered them disabled to move."

T. U. CONGRESS

Provisional Reception Committee Formed

—:o:—

A meeting of Trade Unionists and other interested in the working class movement was held, as announced before, at the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union Office, on Sunday, at 9 a.m. to consider the question of holding the next session of the A. I. T. U. C. 34 persons belonging to 15 organisations in Bombay were present.

Mr. S. V. Deshpande, the General Secretary of the A. I. T. U. C. explained the purpose of the meeting and proposed Mr. D. B. Kulkarni, the Vice-President of the A. I. T. U. C. to the chair. Mr. Jambhekar (Municipal Workers' Union) seconded the proposal, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Mahadeshwar (Hawker's Union) moved that the meeting be adjourned for a fortnight owing to insufficiency of notice, and at least one week's notice be given for the next meeting. Mr. Pradhan (B. B. and C. I. Rly. Employee's Union) seconded. A prolonged discussion followed in which Messrs. Kandalkar, Tukaram, Partey, Vasalkar, Randive, V. H. Joshi, Sundar Kabadi and Deshpande took part. The resolution was then put to vote and defeated by 28 against 36 votes. On a pole being demanded, it was found that 33 voted for, 46 against the motion and 5 neutral.

The following resolution was then moved by Mr. Sundar Kabadi and seconded by Mr. V. H. Joshi and carried unanimously:—

This meeting do proceed to form itself into a Reception Committee for the forthcoming session of the A. I. T. U. C., with powers to co-opt, and to enrol members and in the meanwhile appoints the following the provisional committee to take steps to draw up a programme of action and carry on propaganda with a view to bring about solidarity in the working classes as to make the forthcoming session of the A. I. T. U. Congress a great success."

The membership fee for the Reception Committee shall be four annas.

The next meeting of the Reception Committee be called on the eight February to elect Office-bearers."

MEMBERS OF THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE

1 V. H. Joshi, 2 G. L. Kandalkar, 3 B. T. Randive, 4 V. B. Purandare, 5 V. B. Khale, 6 Kedar Gupte, 7 R. A. Khedgeker, 8 Sundar Kabadi, 9 R. M. Jambhekar, 10 Dr. Chowksi, 11 Dr. Gowande, 12 Mahadeshwar, 13 D. L. Sarang, 14 S. V. Deshpande (Ex-Officio) and one representative each from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Union and the Clerks' Union.

A meeting of the provisional committee in connection with A. I. T. U. C. session will be held at the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union Office, Shetye Building, Poibaodi, Parel on Wednesday the 28th instant, at 9 a.m.

IN SYMPATHY FOR SHOLAPUR VICTIMS

(From A Correspondent).

UDIPI, Jan. 20.

A complete hartal was observed by the citizens of Udipi in sympathy with the unfortunate Sholapur martyrs. A procession consisting of about 500 people with national flags and singing national songs passed round the town. A meeting was also held and a resolution passed condemning the action of the Government in executing the sentence of death on the four leaders. The gathering with bar-heads and prayed to God that their souls leaders may rest in peace. After the meeting dispersed a posse of the police with lathis hurried up to the scene in a lorry and arrested two of the leaders of the procession.

DELHI UNIV. TEAM VS. "HOME TEAM"

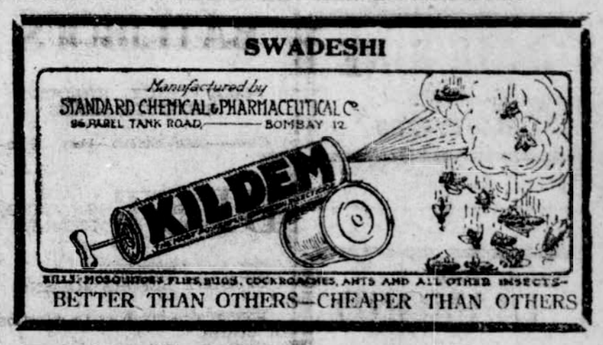
"Visitors" Win

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent).

ALIGARH, Jan. 25.

The Delhi University cricket eleven arrived here. The home team winning the toss the Aligarh Skipper Zahad Said sent in Omer and Akhtar to open their innings. The Delhi attack being weak the home team scored 393 in four hours for six wickets and declared their innings closed. Zahad Said's 78 was the top score. The Delhi University failed to make any effective stand against the home team. The visitors in their first innings scored 114 and in their second 125: Fal Uddin and Raiender their chief scorers with 31 and 25 respectively. Zahid Kamal and Habib bowled well for Aligarh.



HARIKISHAN FIRED IN SELF-DEFENCE.

—:o:—

No Intention Of Killing Governor.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

Arguments were heard to-day by nine jurors and Mr. A. H. B. Anderson, Sessions Judge, in the Convocation Hall case. Mr. Asaf Ali, Senior Defence Counsel, addressed the Court from 10 to 4 o'clock.

He said it was clear from the statement of the accused Harikishen that he had not come to murder anybody.

Mr. Anderson: In the lower Court the accused said he had come ot kill the Governor.

Mr. Asaf Ali: In the lower Court the accused said he had come to shoot the Governor.

Mr. Anderson perused the records of the evidence in the lower Court and agreed with Mr. Asaf Ali.

IN SELF-DEFENCE.

Continuing Mr. Asaf Ali said the only intention of the accused was to injure the Governor by shooting and thereby creating an international sensation. The accused had absolutely no grudge against the Governor, or anybody else. This was clear from his statement in the lower Court. The accused fired two shots at the Governor from a range of eight feet and, if he intended to kill him, he would have easily done so. The accused could not be tried for the murder of Chanansingh, Sub-Inspector. The accused fired two shots at the Governor and thereafter the police officers made a dash at him. Some of these officers were armed with revolvers and so the accused thought he would be lynched or shot so he fired four shots in self-defence, not at any particular individual but at random.

COLONEL'S UNRELIABLE EVIDENCE.

Medical evidence regarding the death of Chananasingh was inadequate and unreliable. Colonel Bharucha, according to his own statement, gave certificates of injuries of the victims of the outrage from memory. Col. Bharucha said Mr. Asaf Ali could not be relied on as he told while giving evidence that he gave police the certificates the day after the outrage, namely, December 24, and when the certificates were shown to him and when he saw the dates on them, he immediately changed his statement and said he gave them on the 20th.

Moreover Colonel Bharucha had himself admitted that he did not know whether or not Chananasingh was suffering from any disease, at the time he received injuries. He had neither attended Chananasingh's wounds, nor held his post-mortem examination. So he was wrong in saying that the death was due to gunshot wound.

Most that the accused could, therefore, be charged for was voluntarily causing the Governor, a hurt likely to cause death, whereunder the maximum punishment was 3 years and/or fine. In the case of Chananasingh, he could be charged for culpable homicide not amounting to murder: in the case of the others for rash negligent act.

Mr. Kilandarali Khan, speaking half an hour after, said the accused could have been charged with rash and negligent act, if he had fired at a crowd and missing the aim had killed a man.

The present case was quite clear and fell under Sections 302 and 307.

The case was adjourned to Monday.

INTER-PROVINCIAL MATRIMONY.

Bombay Advocate Marries U. P. Lady.

An Inter-Provincial Choice marriage of Mr. Ambalal P. Parikh, B.A.,LL.B. Advocate, of Messrs. C. Purushottamadas and Co. and Ex-Secretary of the Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association with Miss Sarladevi Gupta of the well-known Gupta Family of Bareily (U.P.) was celebrated very recently in great pomp at Bareily. The bride comes of a culture and refined family, is educated. This matrimonial alliance of a Gujarati Bania with a U.P. Bania girl is, if not the first of its kind, at least a rarity.

Government Appeal In Sadanand's Case

INCREASED SENTENCE ASKED

The Government of Bombay have filed a Revision petition in the High Court asking for enhancement of the sentence of 3 months S. L and Rs. 225 fine passed on Mr. S. Sadanad the ex-editor of the "Free Press" Journal.

PATHAN PICKETS ASSAULTED

Four Volunteers Injured.

Khaddar-clad Pathans again picketed foreign cloth shops at Kambekar Street on Sunday. A batch of Pathan pickets kept a vigilant watch with a view to prevent the merchants from despatching foreign cloth from the shops.

Exciting scenes were witnessed when a handcart conveying some piecegoods was stopped at the junction of Kambekar Street and Masjid Bunder Road. Two pathan volunteers stretched themselves in front of the cart while several others surrounded and prevented it from proceeding further.

PATHANS ASSAULTED.

This was the signal for some mavalis to make a rush on the nonviolent and immobile Pathans and assault them. The merchants raised a hue and cry and in the confusion the handcart moved on. The hooligans smashed the spectacles of one of the volunteers and injured four others.

The injured volunteers were removed to the Hospital.

In the meantime police arrived on the scene and the mavalis beat a hasty retreat.

BOY VOLUNTEERS IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL

Thousands Follow The Body

—:o:—

Odhavji Vishram, a Congress volunteer, aged 15 who was admitted in the Emergency Free Hospital a week ago suffering from double pneumonia expired at 8-15 on Sunday morning.

Thousands of people followed the funeral bier which was carried by Congress volunteers from the Hospital to the Hindu Crematorium at New Queens Road.

Hindus and Muslims alike offered their tribute to the dead volunteer by showering flowers and sprinkling saffron on the dead body.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN PATNA

Photos Of Bhagat Singh And Dutt Seized

—:o:—

PATNA, Jan. 24.

Searches were carried out by the Police to-day all over the City, the houses raided including those of Mr. H. Datta, Professor, Bihar Engineering College. Mr. Bisheswar De, Advocate and Mr. C. C. Das, Barrister. At the last named placed, police searched the room occupied by Miss Gauri Das, daughter of the Barrister, and seized a photograph and copy of the committal order in the Meerut conspiracy case, and photographs of Bhagat Singh and B. K. Dutt were recovered from other places.—A. P.

RS. 4 LAKHS OF FOREIGN CLOTH SEALED

(From A Correspondent.))

AMRAOTI, Jan. 23.

After great efforts on the part of the President of the District War Council Sjt. Vaidya Mulay for 8 days, the boycott of foreign cloth in Amraoti has resulted in Rs. 4 lakhs worth of foreign cloth being packed up and sealed by all patriotic cloth merchants. Sjt. Vaidya Mulay is going on tour in other taluks and big towns to make foreign cloth boycott propaganda a further success.

ACUERINE
FOR
ALL FEVERS

To, THE
DIAMOND
USERS.
please enquire for your wants at the following address: where DIAMONDS ARE IMPORTED ONLY FROM RIGHT SOURCES, and where your purchases will be found most economical and safe and saving immense wealth.
BRANCH OFFICE:
CHIMANLAL PRATAPCHAND,
175, China Bazar Road,
MADRAS.
Telephone No. 6396.
HEAD OFFICE:
BHOGILAL LEHERCHAND,
114-116, Zaveri Bazar,
BOMBAY—2.
Telephone No.—
Office: 24437.
Residence: 86047.

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS
1. An absolutely firm fixing
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.
Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from
H. I. Dixon & Co., Ltd
Structural and Sanitary Engineers
Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay

MARBLE and TILES
Available In
SEVERAL DESIGNS
with
RAVAL & Co.,
13, Bank Street,
Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY CHRONICL

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs.	Local a.	Mofussil Rs.	Mofussil a.
Yearly	25	0	30	0
Half Yearly	12	8	15	0
Quarterly	6	4	7	8
Monthly	2	4	3	0

SINGLE COPY
ONE ANNA.

Subscription To Foreign Countries Rs. 50. Per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Per Year	Local	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8
Foreign	Rs. 10 per year.	
Half Yearly	Rs. 6.	

SINGLE COPY
TWO ANNAS.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

BATLIBOI'S
ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE, MEANS
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
BEST STAFF, TRAINING, RESULTS.
Ask Any Commerce. STUDENT BEFORE JOINING
Free advice given as to selection of Course.
Write for Prospectus or call at
YUSUF BUILDING.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1931.

MAKING THE APPROACH

—:o:—

Lord Irwin's announcement ordering the release of Mahatma Gandhi and members of the original Working Committee and other persons who have acted as members of the Working Committee since January 1930 is an indication that the MacDonald Government are at last convinced that there is no other way out for them but to seek consultation with the real leaders of this country, the Congress leaders, in regard to the scheme of constitutional advance they have outlined. Had they realised this, months ago India would have been spared the Tamasha, called the Round Table Conference. The proposals outlined as a result of that Conference lag, we must again emphasize, far behind the tentative demand put forward by Pundit Motilal Nehru in his statement to Mr. Slocombe. Much water has flowed down the Ganges since then. India has been under a regime of intense coercion and coercion has failed to cow down the people. The Viceroy hopes that those affected by his decision will act 'in the same spirit as inspires it' and that they will recognise the importance of securing "for these grave issues a calm and dispassionate examination". Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues can always be trusted to consider the issues before them calmly and dispassionately but Lord Irwin must on his side hasten to secure a better atmosphere in the country by withdrawing all the Ordinances and calling for a halt to repression.

"A GOD-SEND"

—:o:—

The Bombay Millowners' Association has published some very impressive figures about the results of the boycott of foreign cloth. The Association calculates that about 80 per cent. of the reduction in the imports of piece-goods to India can be safely attributed to the boycott movement. Till the end of November, says the Association, the boycott was responsible for a reduction of 400,000,000 yards in piece-goods imports and nearly 5,000,000 pounds in yarn imports It is expected that a total reduction of 1000,000,000 yards in piece-goods imports will be effected by 31st March 1931. This calculation allows for "some recovery" before the end of the financial year. But from the point of view of India the "recovery" is a set back, which must be prevented at all cost. If the boycott spirit is kept up and the production of Indian mill cloth and Khaddar is stimulated to cope with the daily increasing demand for Swadeshi cloth, there is every hope of a complete boycott of foreign cloth being effected in the next few months.

Those who regard India as the milch-cow' of the Empire may not relish this persistence of the boycott spirit, but Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee, the retiring President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, was perfectly right in remarking at the annual general meeting of the Chamber on Saturday that the "political agitation has proved a "God-send" to this staple industry of this Presidency." He pointed out that as a result of the boycott movement several mills in Ahmedabad and Bombay had begun to work double shift. But it is a pity that instead of gratefully supporting the movement vigorously the Chamber passed on Friday last an insipid resolution calling upon Indian merchants to refrain from placing orders for foreign goods "to avoid any loss resulting from their inability to market such goods" in view of "the strong nationalist sentiment in support of the furtherance of national interests." It almost appears as if the Chamber would recommend dealing in foreign goods if only they were marketable despite the strong nationalist sentiment that has been a "God-send" to Indian industries. We understand that several members of the Chamber, who are very keen on the boycott, accepted this "tasteless, colourless" resolution because they were led to believe that according to legal opinion the adoption of the original boycott resolution would have brought the Chamber within the ambit of Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. It is to our mind the height of absurdity to think that the adoption of a boycott resolution would bring the Chamber under the C. L. A. Act or any other. It is to be hoped that this compromise resolution will not slacken the Swadeshi spirit animating the business world of Bombay and that Indian merchants would wisely follow the lead of the nation in boycotting foreign textiles and help their country to be self-dependent regarding its textile needs, by promoting indigenous enterprise.

When what can be seen with one's eyes as being a God-send is odious to a largely non-Indian Government, that Government's Constitutional proposals with all the numerous restrictions on India's financial autonomy might well have been viewed with distrust by the leading lights of the Chamber. But Mr. Hooseinbhoy is among those who find the proposals to be refreshingly different from the Simon report, as if it could be a compliment to any scheme to be regarded as an improvement upon the universally discredited Simon Report.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee thinks that the opportunity offered by the Premier "must be utilised" and should not be missed. He does not explain what precisely is the opportunity but relies mainly on the testimonies of leaders like Srijuts Sapru and Sastri, who have readily taken up their traditional attitude towards Government's gifts. He claims that there has been a change in principle, that "important principles have been conceded so far as provincial administration has been concerned, and if we stand united we are sure to have a square deal even so far as the Central Government is concerned." It is a pity that the ordinarily hardheaded businessmen should allow the wish to dictate the thought and refuse to see facts in the face. Even from a businessman's point of view the Premier's offer, as it is, is nowhere near a square deal. It gives the country an extremely limited measure of financial autonomy, that too being subject to so many vexatious powers of interference vested in the Viceroy. Bombay businessmen who have taken no mean part in the national struggle should not be satisfied with crumbs unworthy of their labours and sacrifices.

ADVANCE PROHIBITION

—:o:—

Having experienced the blessings of Prohibition for about a decade America is surely not going to give it up merely because the liquor interests have begun to be unusually noisy. The report of the National Commission is said to be quite opposed to the repeal of Prohibition and Mr. Hoover has kept up a relentless crusade against liquor ever since he became President. In his replies to the questionnaire framed by the Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, Mr. Thomas Edison, the famous inventor, bears out the testimonies of thousands of eminent Americans that prohibition has not only been a great humanitarian measure, but has also "helped the industrial and economic life of America at home and strengthened the industrial standing of our nation abroad." The controversy in America about the silly "right to drink," is due neither to conscientious objection or to any doubts regarding the benefits of prohibition, but to the simple fact that liquor interests of the whole world are alarmed that prohibition might spread from country to country, as indeed it is spreading. American prohibition has been a great incentive to India and the phenomenal success of the anti-liquor movement here will not fail to have reactions on other countries and to bring to the cause of prohibition an army of women workers as in India.

MANUFACTURING OFFENCES.

—:o:—

To the long list of associations declared unlawful are now to be added the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee and the Madras City Boycott Committee. It may be noted that neither of the Committees had undertaken a campaign of civil disobedience. They both concentrated their attention on the boycott of foreign cloth, with and without picketing. And the present action of the Government of Madras is but a certificate alike to the potency of boycott and the efficiency of the two bodies outlawed. The Government must have felt handicapped by the lapse and non-revival of the Picketing Ordinance. It has, therefore, practised the familiar game of declaring the two bodies unlawful, so that even innocent Swadeshi-boycott propaganda may be constituted and penalised as an offence: because, forsooth, it will hereafter be called "assisting the operations of an unlawful body". But in Madras as elsewhere the policy of manufacturing offences will only stimulate the boycott of foreign cloth. Who can deny that the arrests of boys and girls for asking people not to buy foreign cloth has persuaded thousands to regard the wearing or selling of foreign cloth as 'haram'?

"REDISTRIBUTING INSURANCE RISK"

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read Mr. Patuck's article, in your paper and I quite appreciate what he says about forming a pool amongst the Indian Insurance Companies. But that will not pay in the long run unless you have independent Treaty Office as existing on the Continent of Europe and in Britain whose sole business is to accept *Reinsurances only*. For instance a Mill worth about Rs 5,00,000 is divided amongst 10 Indian Offices for Insurance equally i.e. each one getting Rs. 50,000 as its share. No one Indian Office is in a position to carry singly Rs. 50,000, and they reinsure, say 9/10th parts of their holdings. They do it with Foreign Offices because a pool will not do as almost all the Indian Offices are full up on the identical risk. Either they must go to Foreign Offices for the excess over their individual Liability or to Indian Reinsurance Offices if there are any established. Assuming such an Indian Office for "Reinsurances" is established and by mutual arrangement these ten Offices cede to the so established Indian Reinsurance Company 1/10th of their holding each, the total commitment of the so-called Indian *Reinsurance* Office goes to Rs. 50,000 which this *reinsurance* Company cannot continue single-handed and they have to find out a buyer to reduce their holding on the risk. Well, in this case the question of the pool comes in. Such a pool should not, in my humble opinion, be formed amongst the Indian Insurance Companies but amongst the Merchants who should carry on a portion of such a risk in Groups as is done in London, Paris and other places on the Continent by an institution called "Lloyds" and to control their affairs I would suggest to have an Association similar to Bombay Fire Insurance Association and should be styled as Bombay or "Indian Lloyds". These are my humble views on this subject and I have never expressed them before and the last letter under "Interested" was my first letter on the Insurance Topic to a Public Press. I have been in this line for the last 25 years and I am keenly interested on this subject.—Yours, etc.,

"INTERESTED."

THE EXPLOITATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The people, whom Napoleon in one of his impetous moods to which he was periodically subject, described as a nation of shopkeepers, have devised diverse ways of exploiting the economic resources of this country. Very few publicists pay sufficient attention to the exploitation of the mineral wealth of India by foreign syndicates, a process which is sedulously bleeding the country white. This colossal export of ore, every year, is a damage, which is irreparable, inasmuch as the wealth extracted from the bowels of the earth cannot be replaced. When India seriously takes to the development of her nascent indigenous industries, which are withering in cold neglect at present, she shall have to rue bitterly for this drain.

The preponderance of British interests in the coal, manganese, oil, and other mining industries is mainly due to the preferential treatment accorded to British capitalists.

A powerful British Corporation, which was launched, years ago, in England, by a retired Chief Engineer of the Local Government, with the aid of the knowledge he had acquired during his tenure of office, appears to command a virtual monopoly of the Manganese industry in the Central Provinces. Even, though Indians with a stake in the country, Indians having proprietory rights in the village, in the Nagpur District, in which the deposits lie, were prepared to work the mines, the lease of this foreign concern which had already made profits of several crores of rupees, during the past thirty years, has been renewed, notwithstanding the fact that the renewal clause was added to the lease 24 years subsequent to its actual execution. Even, the vein of Ore was discovered by the Officers of the Geological Survey, long before the Syndicate came into existence. Is there to be no Indianisation in an industry, affecting the vital interests of our economic existence? It is high time that our publicits and politicians should agitate against this exploitation, which tantamounts to the draining of the jugular veins of our body-politic.—Yours, etc.,

Akola, Jan. 22.

S. M. RAHMAN.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

—:o:—

ITS NEW INTERPRETATION.

(BY MANUBHAI C. PANDYA, SOLICITOR).

III*

Of late we have been hearing of a number of political cases tried by the Magistrates almost every day on charges of assisting the operations of an unlawful association under Sec. 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act which result in easy convictions of the accused persons in most cases as they do not offer any defence whatever on account of their creed of non-co-operation. The provisions of the said section are not therefore subjected to a critical examination by the various trying Magistrates as they would have been, if lawyers with their legal acumen and skill were to submit their views before the trying Courts with the result that the public have often reasons to feel that there is miscarriage of justice in the said trials. We shall therefore critically examine and see what is the correct interpretation and meaning of the words 'assisting the operations of an unlawful association' in Sec. 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

WIDE AND LOOSE INTERPRETATION.

The word "assisting" has been given a very wide and loose interpretation by the Magistrates so as to apply it to any act of aid or assistance without giving any consideration to the mode of interpretating the said word as specially enjoined by the Legislature by a special statute. It may be at once pointed out at the outset that Sec. 3 (1) of the General Clauses Act X of 1897 which is a statute passed by His Excelency the Governor General in Council gives definition of the word "Abet." The said Section runs as follows:—"'Abet' with its grammatical derivations and cognate expressions shall have the same meaning as in the Indian Penal Code." The word "Abetment" therefore connotes and signifies inter alia "Assistance" or "Aid" as a grammatical derivation and cognate expression and in construing the meaning of the words "Abetment" or "Aid" or "Assistance", one must be guided by the definition of the said words as given in Sec. 107(3) of the I.P.C. which gives the definition of "Abetment" by assistance or aid as follows:—'A' person abets the doing of a thing who intentionally aids by any act or illegal ommission the doing of that thing.' Now the general clauses Act applies to all the Acts and Statutes passed by the Governor General in Council in matters of general interpretation and construction and therefore also applies to the Criminal Law Amendment Act XIV of 1908 being an Act passed by the G. G. in Council. The words "in any way assists the operations of any such Association" in Sec. 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act are in the fourth or the last sub clause and indicate that the assistance contemplated by the said Sub Clause is a form of Abetment only, while the preceeding sub-clauses of the said Sec. viz. (1) Being a member of an unlawful association (2) Taking part in meetings thereof and (3) soliciting contribution for its purpose, having been mentioned prior thereto, indicate the substantive "Assisting".

" ASSISTING".

The word "Assist" being therefore a mode of abetment must be construed by the trying Magistrates in light of the definition of abetment by intentional aid as given in Sec. 107(3) of the I.P.C. The words 'aiding the doing of an act' have been defined in explanation 2 of Sec. 107 I.P.C. which runs as follows:—"Whoever either prior to or at the time of the commission of an act, does anything in order to facilitate the commission of that act and thereby facilitates the commission thereof, is said to aid the doing of the said act." This definition clearly indicates that the person abetting or aiding must be different from the principal offender who is abetted or aided and the abettor must have been instrumental in the commission of the crime by the principal offender by rendering to the latter certain facilities and helps either prior to or at the time of the commission of the act by the principal offender. Thus if four thieves are committing theft in a house at a certain time and a fifth man is keeping a watch outside ready to give information of any outside danger and thereby helps the real thieves in committing the theft, he is said to abet the crime by intentional aid or assistance. But in most of the recent political cases persons unconnected with any banned body are convicted of abetment by assistance of offences charged although there is no proof of any intention to assist in the commission of the acts by the said body but by the abettor only which is certainly opposed to the spirit as well as to the letter of the law.

QUESTION OF INTENTION.

In one recent political trial it was argued by an eminent advocate of the Police Court Bar on behalf of the accused, that the word 'intentionally' must be incorporated in construing the meaning of the word 'Assist' in Sec. 17 of the Act to avoid absurd results from a contrary interpretation but the trying Magistrate did not uphold the said argument and convicted the accused on a charge under Sec. 17(1) of the Cr. L. A. Act. One would be however convinced that the above interpretation of the learned Magistrate was not correct in light of the above exposition of Law.

QUESTION OF INTENTION.

In such cases it is of the utmost importance that the trying Magistrates must ascertain whether the person charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful association has done so intentionally or not, as generally in criminal law whether an act amounts to an offence or not depends on whether it was done with a criminal intention or knowledge. It is one of the fundamental principles of criminal jurisprudence that penal statutes must be strictly construed and in favour of the accused who is presumed to be innocent till he is found to be guilty. It is therefore well said by an eminent criminal Law Jurist that it is better that ten guilty men should be acquitted rather than one innocent man should be convicted upon insufficient evidence or by a lax procedure. Taking a concrete political case: suppose a taxi driver let out on hire to the President of the War Council of the B. P. C. C. which is a banned body his taxi for a price for the specific purpose of attending a meeting of the War Council but without any knowledge on the part of the taxi-driver of the character of the person hiring his taxi, or without any intention of assisting him in his intended illegal activities, would he be rightly convicted on a charge of 'assisting the operations of an unlawful association' within the meaning of the Sec. 17 (1) of the Crminal Law Amendment Act?

ABETMENT.

In several recent political trials, the only act amounting to offence charged is abetment by acts of assistance rendered to the programme as announced by the Congress bodies which are declared illegal by the local Government. The charge of abetment could be established only when there is a separate principal offender apart from the abettor whom it is intended to assist as explained above. It would therefore be absurd that a person could be charged with the abetment of an offence to be committed by himself. Take a concrete case from the reports as appearing in the press almost every day. One finds that in several political cases persons are found picketing (which as such is no offence) foreign cloth shops and they are convicted by the magistrates on a charge of assisting the operations of an unlawful association under Sec. 17(1) of the Act on the ground that picketting is one of the objects of the banned body. But this view of Law is manifestly wrong in as much as a person cannot be charged with abetment unless there is some other person with whom there is direct connection shewn or proved and to whom he renders assistance.

WHAT IS OPERATION?

So much about the interpretation of the word "assisting." We shall now critically examine what is the correct interpretation of the word 'operation.' The word operation has been thus defined in Ogilvie's Dictionary which gives the following meanings of the said word viz.—an act or process of occuring; the exercise of power physical or mechanical; action; effect; or process. It will thus be seen that the word operation means an action or an activity of a physical nature. In order to establish the charge of assisting the operations of an unlawful association, the prosecution must prove three things:—

(1) That there is an unlawful association which would include any association which has been declared to be unlawful by a notification of the Local Government in the Government Gazette under Sec. 16 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

(2) That there is a definite overt act or activity of a physical nature of that unlawful association and,

(3) The person charged under the section must have assisted or aided by some independent overt art the said physical activity of the unlawful association with a criminal intention or knowledge.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Now we shall first examine

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous articles appeared on the 7th and the 15th November last.

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

"Delegates" and the Weather.

Mr. A. J. Cummings describes in the "News Chronicle" some of the hopes and desires of our "Delegates". According to reliable information received direct from one of the 'boys'—we mean an official of the "hospitality" staff—they took nicely to the English weather. Which is not surprising. There is much that is barometrically common between India's "representatives" and the English weather with its fogs and sudden changes, from a brief spell of hesitating sunshine to a kaleidoscopic succession of cloudy, more cloudy, rains and still more rains.

Overwhelming Satisfaction.

Nor it is to be wondered at that they were continually asking "When is it going to snow?" "They are longing for a real snow-storm", discovered Mr. Cummings, and suggested that "it might be a good diplomatic move by the Prime Minister, when the Conference has reached the worst of its deadlocks or when feelings run dangerously to arrange a snow-storm in the midlands and motor the Indian delegates there in a body to gloat over the spectacle and renew a right spirit within them." Which the Premier did. Indeed, he improved upon the suggestion. He brought the storm itself to St. James' Palace with very successful results. The "delegates" warmed up to it. They not only gloated over it, but they also screamed and all but danced—or skated?—with delight. They even tried to communicate their thrills to their fellow-Indians by means of cable and wireless. We congratulate the "delegates" on achieving their hearts' desire. But a "real snow-storm" is invariably followed by a real "thaw" which is, indeed, exciting.

Sir F. Younghusband's Admission.

Writing in the "Spectator" on the upshot of the Round Table Conference Sir Francis Younghusband says: "Let us bring it into effect with Will and Grace and look forward to the time when Indians will be governing themselves with peace and contentment and then that social and cultural life which have been blighted by the domination of our alien power will come to full flower." It is a pleasant relief that outside the Labour Leftists there is at least one in England who does realise the blighting consequences of foreign rule. But Sir Francis is wrong in suggesting that the Round Table decisions amount to a removal of the fatal blight. Britain has 'not' conceded "Central Responsibility". And Mr. MacDonald's speech was a plea for the continuation of "the domination of our alien power".

Idle Optimism.

The 23 members of the Parliamentary Committee of the Commonwealth of India League are reported by Reuter to have written to the Premier and Mr. Benn, urging "unconditional general amnesty to political prisoners and the withdrawal of repressive measures in India." Messrs. Marley, Fenner Brockway, Freeman are further reported to be organising a deputation to Government for the purpose. They are optimists. They might as well organise a deputation for the purpose of urging on the present British Government to deserts its Imperialism and become Labour-Socialist. There are many things that Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues simply cannot do. They are too vulgarly plebeian.

Down With Caste.

An anti-caste dinner was held a few days ago at Lahore in which over a thousand persons of all castes participated. They determined to carry on a ceaseless war against caste in every possible way. It may be noted that the dinner was attended also by the so-called untouchables. If dinners like these are not more in evidence, it is not because caste prejudices are still strong but because such prejudices are felt to be too feeble to need any elaborate demonstration against them. Even when the names of persons participating in cosmopolitan dinners are published few caste panchayats dare to take any action against them. Yet occasional anti-caste dinners are desirable wherever caste prejudices survive. The U. P. Students' Conference the other day passed a resolution recommending that in future the so-called untouchables should be employed in students' hostels as cooks. We hope the authorities concerned will make good use of the suggestion. It is also desirable that those who have renounced caste in one way or other should in consistency refuse to mention the caste of their birth if it is demanded for official record purposes. Is not 'Indian' enough?

WOMEN'S DAY AT BORSAD

Grave Allegations Of Police Excesses.

OVER 200, MOSTLY WOMEN, INJURED

(From Our Correspondent.)
BORSAD, Jan. 23.

Never in the history of Kaira District,--and perhaps in the history of Gujarat too—had there been witnessed such scenes as those at Borsad on the 21st inst. The Kaira District Congress Committee had declared that day to be observed as Women's Day". The police methods of the last fortnight, it is alleged, had broken all previous records regarding excesses in the Kaira District. The police have now begun beating women, whose main or only fault, if any, happens to be that of being Satyagrahis. Bai Divali, a Satyagrahi woman of Kathana (Borsad Taluka) who was in delicate health, recently complained that she was kicked in the abdomen for the simple reason that she had not paid her revenue dues. The ladies' procession at Borsad in honour of Sholapur leaders who were hanged, was roughly handled. Then there came the news from Borsad of the scandalous belabouring of Smt. Lilavati Ben Ashar in the police lock up at Borsad where she was kept all alone as an under-trial prisoner.

UNITED PROTESTS.

The Borsad Taluka Congress Committee made elaborate preparations to observe the day, particularly at Borsad. It was decided that Satyagrahi women from all the villages of the Taluka should march on to Borsad, enter the town by different entrances in processional batches and then form a huge joint procession to march through the streets and bazaars of Borsad. At the end, a meeting was to be held where speeches were to be made and resolutions passed to express publicly what the women of Borsad Taluka felt regarding the uncivilised treatment meted out to their sisters by the Borsad Police.

About 1,500 women from Ras, Bochasan, Vadala, Dharmaj, Dhundhakuva, Sunav, Anklav, Davol, Vasna, Bhadran and the surrounding villages of these centres began to pour down on Borsad from early morning of the 21st inst., singing national songs and shouting national slogans and "jais".

POLICE ORDER TO CLOSE SHOPS.

At about 11-30 the police made their appearance with their 'lathis' and rifles in the bazaars and ordered the shops to be closed at once. Some ten shopkeepers were beaten with 'lathis,' not because they refused to close their shops but because they appeared to be a bit slow in obeying the police "hukum". The shops being closed, the police began to patrol the desolate streets and bazaars of Borsad which then presented an appearance of an armed camp.

PROCESSION STARTS

At 12-30 P.M., a batch of about 75 women of Ras started out in a procession to the main bazaar where the greater bulk of the police force was mobilised. The procession was led, by Smts. Shakriben and Kalavatiben, two sevikas from the Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati, with national flags in their hands. National songs and popular slogans were sung. Immediately the police commenced 'lathi' charge. Their first victim was one volunteer, Purushottambhai S. Patel by name, who accompanied the women processionists to show the route. His head received a severe 'lathi' blow; besides many other blows were given on other parts of his body rendering him unconscious. 8 to 10 blows to each of the two Sevikas on shoulders, hands, back and other parts of the body were given them and they fell down on the ground, the national flags from their hands being snatched away by the police. The other members of the procession were also treated similarly. The first batch of the women from Ras was thus stopped by the police from further movements.

ASHRAM SEVIKA'S STATEMENT.

Then came out the second batch from Bochasan of about 250 strong and what happened to that batch may be judged from the following statement made by Smt. Maitri Ben, a Sevika from the Ashram and the leader of the batch:—

"I, Maitri Devi Dalbahadur Giri, aged 17, hereby make the following statement: "I was one of those sisters from Bochasan who went to Borsad to take part in a procession on the 21st inst. From Borsad Station we marched in a procession to an inn near the Azad Maidan, singing national songs and maintaining perfect order, all the while. I was leading the procession with a national flag in my hand. We came to the inn and stopped there waiting for further instructions for a joint procession, witnessing all the while indiscriminate beating of anybody and everybody who could be caught hold of by the police in the adjoining building of the Free Reading Library. The police also kept closely watching us in the inn and posted at the entrance of the inn, they did not allow anybody to come in or get out.

At about 1 p.m. Sjt. N. N. Patel, Secretary of the Borsad Taluka Congress Committee, came to the inn and could enter the inn with great efforts. He explained to us in unmistakable terms the seriousness of the situation and called upon us to fact it. Fully knowing the consequences, we asked those who were wavering and hesitating to receive the 'lathi' blows to stay out. Sjt Naranbhai, Secretary of the B. T. C. C., and four of us (Laxmiben, Kashiben, Dahiben and myself) came out of the inn to see the things for ourselves. Naranbhai was at once attacked and severely belaboured with 'lathis' and then arrested and taken to the lock-up. Then came our turn. I was the first to be roughly handled with rude pushes on the back, neck and breast and was asked by the police if I was still to take out the procession. I replied in an emphatic affirmative "Of Course". They then allowed us to go back to the inn with the words that all of us would be attacked if we took out a procession.

"After consultation amongst ourselves, we decided to take out the procession, and started out with Smts. Madhumatiben, Laxmiben and myself leading the procession singing "Raghu Pati Raghav Raja Ram." As soon as we were all out of the inn, the police surrounded us, and asked us to stop singing. But we paid no heed to the order and their 'lathis' descended on us. Some rushed on to our bodies and beat us with fists and pushes, which spared none of my limbs. I fell down due to beating. Then I was caught by my hair and roughly handled as a result of which I became unconscious I was taken to the Municipal Hospital and treated there. I am still suffering from acute pain in all parts of my body."

(Sd.) Maitri Devi, 22-1-31.

Smts. Laxmiben Jerajani and Madhumati Ben tell the same tale. The former is lying in the Bhadran Hospital with bruises and swelling all over her body. Both the girls were arrested, and let off later on. Smt. Vasumati Ben was arrested after beatings and is still in the lock-up.

ANOTHER BATCH.

When this was going on, another batch of women from Bhadran, Anklav and other villages marched on to the 'lathi' chawk under the leadership of Smt. Ganga Ben Vaidya, the veteran Sevika from the Ashram. They were about to reach their destination when 10-12 policemen attacked them with 'lathis' none escaping the attack. Granga Ben's head received the 'lathi' blows, and the profuse bleeding from the wound in the head instantly reddened her clothes with blood. She still bravely proceeded on, saying "Ram Ram Ram" and cheerfully receiving the blows. She was then arrested and taken to the lock-up. Smt. Gangaben receiving the blows without flinching an inch and without a grudge, and moving on with "Rammama" on her tongue all the while. And with firm and unfaultering steps she marched on to the police lock-up, profusely bleeding though she was from the head.

Smt. Shanta Ben and Surjaben of Bhadran did their best in protecting the national flag which they did not aloow to go into the police hands who attacked them severely to get the flag. The procession kept on marching inspite of the 'lathis' descending on them incessantly, reached the destination and squatted on the ground. The police cordened round them and arrested Smt. Maniben Shivabhai Patel, who though a "Foreigner" under the Government order in the British territory, was let off later on.

"DICTATOR'S" ARRIVAL AND ARREST.

Just at that moment Smt. Bhakti Laxmi Desai the Dictator of Kaira approached the 'lathi' Chawk with her child of 10 months in her hands. The sacrifice, the selflessness, the spirit of service and cheerful sufferings have endeared the Durbar Family to the people of Gujarat and beyond. She was the last member of the Durbar Family not to have been honoured with an invitation to one of His Majesty's prisons. Seeing her approaching the place, the police were evidently glad to find that at last they were fortunate enough to arrest the Kaira Dictator without any trouble.

Men, women and children (either processionists or on-ookers) were indiscriminately beaten by the police. Sjt. Govindbhai Ashanbhai Patel of Borsad, an untiring and energetic worker of Borsad and a leading 'No-taxer' of the place, was the recipient of no less than 15 'lathi' blows, and in spite of that he refused to budge an inch, and was arrested, but let off later on. Sjts. Ramanbhai Shah, Bhailalbhai Patel, Purushottam Patel and Naranbhai Patel (the Secretary) were seriously belabboured along with several others and had to be arrested as they would not leave the "Scene of Action" in spite of 'lathis.' All except the Secretary were later on released.

The Collector Mr. Master and cept the Secretary were later on released.

The Colector Mr. Master and D. S. P. Mr. Billimoria who were in Borsad since early morning came to the spot and advised the women to disperse but all to no purpose. About 400 women from Sunav and other villages were a little late to reach the spot as they had to be brought in buses from there. The police made an attempt to cordon them on their arrival, but in vain. They were asked by the workers to wait till further instructions.

The Free Press Representative, who was advised to see the Sub-Inspector of Police by the Collector himself with a written permit, to hear his version regarding the alleged atrocities on Lilavati Ben, was arrested while he was moving about. Sjt. Manibhai, the local pleader, was arrested also while he was nursing the injured in the Municipal Hospital. Both of them were released later on.

HUGE PROCESSION.

Then at about 5-30 p.m., a huge procession of about 500-600 women began their march with a grim determination to reach the 'lathi' chawk. Led by Ganga Ben Patel of Sunav, the procession reached the destination and the police exhausted or otherwise ordered to keep away, prefered to retire to their quarters. The procession terminated at the destination and formed into a meeting where Smt. Ganga Ben Patel read out a speech, originally intended to be made by Smt. Bhakti Laxmi Desai, and passed resolutions of protest against police excesses in the district. Thus terminated the celebrations in the Taluka successfully in spite of the police attempts to stifle the activities of the Congress.

The women of the Taluka preferred even to pass through the most terrible ordeal in thus vindicating their honour and self-respect. The Collector of Kaira has since then tried to "samjav" the public by issuing a leaflet to defend the police action. There are hundreds of eye-witnesses to bear testimony to the sad incidents of the day at Borsad.

R. T. C. IN COMMONS

Prime Minister And Benn To Speak.

CHURCHILL'S PERSONAL OPINION.

RUGBY, January 24.

On Monday in the Commons the work of the Round Table Conference will be discussed. Government speakers will be the Prime Minister, Mr. Benn, Secretary of State for India and Mr. Lees-Smith.

Conservative delegation and Mr. Baldwin may speak later in the debate.

Mr. Churchill is expected to express his personal point of view. The principal Liberall speaker will be Mr. Isaac Foot. The debate will be on adjournment, and there will be no division.

SCHNEIDER TROPHY AND CENSURE.

In connection with the Government decision on the Schneider race, The Prime Minister will be asked next week to give facilities to the discussion of a motion to be sent over the names of fifty members, as follows. "This House regrets that the Government have expressed their inability to help in th edefening of the Schneider Trophy and is of the opinion that this decision should be re-examined."

BULL DIES.

Sir William Bull, the well-known Conservative member for Parliament for thirty years, collapsed after proposing the toast at a public dinner last night and died shortly after.—B. O. W.

DHARWAR PEASANTS' CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

VOLUNTEERS JAILED FOR TODDY TREE CUTTING.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, Jan. 23.

Four volunteers of Yellapur in North Kanara were sentenced to six months' R. I. and Rs. 50 fine for cutting toddy trees and were ordered to suffer six more weeks imprisonment in default of fine.

Dr. R. B. H. Shirahatti of Dharwar, and an old devoted public worker and vice-president of Dharwar Municipality, died this morning at the age of 53. His funeral was largely attended.

The Peasants' Conference of Kod Taluk in Dharwar District will be held on the 25th instant, Sjt. Sidharamappa Pavate, prominent Lingayat leader, presiding.

LORD WILLINDON ON HIS "TASK"

—:o:—

Enthusiastically Welcomed In England

LONDON, January 24.

There was enthusiastic scene on the arrival of boat-train at Euston, when Lord and Lady Willingdon were greeted by a host of English, Anglo-Indian and Anglo-Canadian friends, Lord Stamfordham presented His Majesty King's greetings.

Lady Willingdon was garlanded on behalf of British Indian Delegation to the Round Table Conference which was represented by Mr. A. Latifi.

Mr. Baldwin was personally present. Messrs. MacDonald and Benn were both represented as lso the India Office.

Lord and Lady Willingdon were obviously deeply moved by the warmth of welcome. Lord Willingdon said, "I am glad to be back in England, but am ready to start again as soon as they want me to".

HIS DIFFICULT TASK.

Lord Willingdon's Secretary aid that Lord Willingdon was nundated with telegrams of congratulation from all parts of India on his appointment. "Nobody realises more than he the task he has undertaken, for he has had eleven years in India."—Reuter.

WILLINGDON IN LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Lord and Lady Willingdon have arrived in Liverpool from Canada. The only message Lord Willingdon desired to give was that, having had considerable erperience and a very happy life in India, he hoped he was going to help to bring peace and contentment there.—Reuter.

INDIA WANTS SWARAJ

—:o:—

MacDonald Offers A Mirage

(BY B. F. BHARUCHA).

Verily, the mantle of Mr. Lloyd George, the Wizard of Wales, has fallen on Mr. MacDonald, the Magician! For, what else has he been to India all these years?

(1) As a Labour Leader, as a Leader of the Opposition, he pleaded for India's Self-Government.

(2) But as Prime Minister, previously and now he has abetted the Repressive Policy of the Government of India!

(3) Then, as Chairman of the R. T. C., he side-tracked the main issue of Dominion Status for India, and digressed on the communal problem and a Federal India!

(4) And now at the end of the Conference, he has charmed the Delegates with the magic of his pious platitudes, high hopes, profund promises, and a vision of Swaraj, which is really a Mirage!

A SHADOW WITHOUT SUBSTANCE.

For, analyse the Premier's statement, and let its admirers answer the following:—

(1) Did not Montagu prevail on the King in 1919 to declare a general amnesty to political prisoners?

(2) Why has MacDonald failed to repeat it now?

(3) Is not India's fight to-day infinitely stronger and wider and deeper and cleaner than in 1919?

(4) Is not MacDonald, consciously or unconsciously, practising coercion, when he first expects the calling off the Civil Disobedience movement, before an amnesty is declared?

(5) Is that the British gesture of good-will?

(6) And pray, what about the Indian Demand, as enunciated by Gandhiji in his Eleven Points?

(7) What about the salt-tax, the land-tax, the ratio, the military expenditure, that are draining India day after day?

(8) What has MacDonald to say about these? Is he not in essence confirming Government's present financial and econom'c policy—that has brought India to a state of bankruptcy?

(9) With wide powers vested in the Viceroy and the Governors, where are the effective elements of real Swaraj? Swaraj for the masses—and not merely for the Princes and the Classes.

(10) Let us not forget Lord Irwin's words to Sapru and Jayakar: "It is impossible to discuss Gandhiji's terms"!!! So, whose terms are to be discussed and settled, if not Mahatmaji's?

My countrymen, MacDonald offers you a Mirage! Let Irwin meet Mahatmaji and settle the terms of Swaraj.

DICTATOR OF GUJERAT P. C. C JAILED

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 25

Dr. Kanuga, Dictator of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, was arrested this evening and taken to Sabarmati Jail.—A. P.

RANGOON, Jan. 24.

Prince Purachatra of Kanbaeng Bejra, Siam, sailed this morning by "Ethiopia" for Calcutta. He was seen off by his Excellency the Governor's staff and others.—A. P.

German Scientist ON Godrej's Toilet Soaps

Bombay, 25th April, 1930.

MESSRS. GODREJ SOAPS LTD.
BOMBAY

Gentlemen,

I am out on a two years' world tour. I enclose in admiration of the ideal soap you are making, my honest appreciation of it. I am a Scientist, devoting all my time to the study of the human health and specially the skin.

A German, I was led to use your soap in Munich, Germany, by an advertisement I had read in an Indian Paper and your claim that it was made from vegetable oils induced me to do so. My honest conviction and the careful observation both by use and experiment are embodied in the testimonial sent herewith.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) KARL LUSURTZE.

CERTIFICATE

As a Scientist interested in bodily health, I have devoted years of study to the functions of the skin, which as we all know is a hard-working organ. Much depends on the way the skin discharges its several functions apart from its obvious protective duty. It serves to rid the body of a great deal of waste in the form of sweat through numberless pores.

I find that soaps made of animal fats, however excellent, are a source of great danger as they clog the pores and retard the free flow of perspiration from the skin.

I have tested by personal use and chemical experiment your soaps exclusively made from vegetable oils and can say with authority that far from clogging the pores, the oleaginous substances assist the flow of perspiration thus freeing the channels from deleterious foul matter and the balsamic effect of the oils used, promotes the vigorous tone of the skin.

I would unhesitatingly give your Soap No. 1 the place of honour as a beauty soap.

As a hair wash, for promoting and eliminating dandruff it can rank with the best soaps. Its daily use should form an item of every woman's toilet and even of the sterner sex.

I specially lay stress on its qualities as a deodorant of offensive perspiration so worrying to many a female beauty. Several ladies to whom I recommended the soap are highly gratified especially with regard to the hair they prize so much. I am a constant user of your No. 1 Soap which in my opinion must find universal recognition as a health and beauty soap.

You are at liberty to make any use of this unsolicited testimonial.

BEWARE!

Majority of Soap Manufacturers in India use ANIMAL FATS. All Toilet Soaps made by GODREJ SOAPS LIMITED are guaranteed free from all adulterants and are made of PURE INDIAN VEGETABLE OILS.

Sole Agents:—

NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & CO.

125, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Branches at CALCUTTA & LAHORE.

AHMEDABAD LIQUOR PICKETS SEVERELY ASSAULTED

AHMEDABAD, January 24.

Labour volunteer, Kachrabhai Kalidas, was assaulted last night, when he was returning to his place, from the liquor shop, after picketing it the whole day. He was severely belaboured, and has received lathi blows causing a serious wound, two inches deep on the forehead. He was removed to the Labour Union Hospital for treatment.

Imam Saheb At Jambusar.

(From A Correspondent.)
JAMBUSAR, Jan. 22.

Sjt. Uttamchand Shah—the third editor of the "Rajdroha bulletin" was arrested on the 18th inst., under the eleventh ordinance. A volunteer named Kantilal has also been arrested under the same offence.

NO CROPS TO BE REMOVED.

Mr. Sitabkhan—the Momlatdar of Jambusar has served all khatedars of the Jambusar Taluka with a notice ordering them to abstain from removing any crop from their fields without his permission. In case they are found removing any goods from the field, necessary steps will be taken against them.

IMAM SAHEB IN JAMBUSAR.

Maulana Imam Saheb Bavaysir a follower of Gandhiji toured Jambusar Taluka from the 17th inst. to 22nd inst. At Jambusar the Maulana in a lecture appealed to the Mahomedans to be in vanguard and be standard bearers in the present national struggle.

THE SWADESHI HOUSE

Make it a habit
To get anything
In
Leather or Canvas
From
ELGINS
You will never repent.
From Rs 12/8 to 75/-

Their High Class Trunks and Suit Cases will stand any wear and tear.
Orders should accompany 25 per cent. advance.
Apply for Illustrated Catalogue.

ELGIN LEATHER WORKS. C 100, Esplanade Road.
Opp. Clock Tower, Fort, BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE 'FORCES DIRECT ACTION.'

(Continued from page 1 2.)

tion with regard to depreciation percentage in case of those mills which are working double shift is significant to show how in a way the political agitation has proved a God-send to this staple industry of this Presidency.

NOT REPUDIATION, BUT RESTORATION.

It is not the absence of purchases by mills but it is the world factors combined with the Exchange causes which have brought about the abnormally low level of prices of agricultural commodities, the principal among them being cotton. That Australia is able to place its wheat in a wheat-producing country like India in competition, with her own wheat shows how the benefit of a high Exchange enables foreign producers and manufacturers to place their raw stuff and manufactured products in this country with the advantage of 12 1/2 per cent they obtain. When the Hon'ble Sir George Schuster assumed the reins of office from Sir Basil Blackett he considered the 1sh. 6d. exchange as a bad heritage he had succeeded to. He has been obliged to nurse and feed this orphan left to him and he appears to have conceived a charm for it through this nursing and feeding. He observed, therefore, while speaking before the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, that his paramount duty was to preserve India's national credit and that it was this consideration which was dominant in his mind when suggestions were made that Government should alter the Exchange value of the Rupee. He emphasised: "I can only regard such a course as an act of repudiation, an act which would so severely shake India's credit that no one who really had India's interests at heart could contemplate it for a moment." Well, many so-called settled facts have had to be unsettled because of economic pressure: and I would not be surprised if even this so-called settled fact of 1sh. 6d. Exchange comes to be unsettled in near future. I am sorry to read in this connection the rather somewhat sinister suggestion often made in different quarters that the Government of India have sufficient resources at their command to maintain the Exchange at the statutory level. It was this same reasoning which cost India Rs. 36 crores in 1920, and I fear that unless there is a sustained agitation by Chambers of Commerce, all our gold resources will be dissipated to maintain the new statutory level. There is a proverb in English: Give a dog a bad name and hang it. It is very well to bring in the rod horring of repudiation even with regard to this Exchange question and demn it in the eyes of the British public and Indian people. We should, however, like to know whether a change in the Exchange ratio becomes repudiation only in the year of grace, 1931, or it was a repudiation even in 1927 when Sir George Schuster's predecessor in the teeth of opposition of the whole country threw overboard a ratio which had worked well for years and placed quite a new ratio on the statute book. Our friend, the late Mr. Madon, was never tired of emphasising even at that time the character of repudiating the obligations Government had incurred under the old ratio and yet Government turned a deaf ear to all those reasonings. Are we now to be told that the act of restoration of the old ratio which was such a help to India's trade, industries and agriculture would be an act of repudiation and that the continuance of the new ratio is required for India's financial credit? Was the credit of France affected adversely when M. Poincare with a supreme financial daring and far-sightedness stabilised the France on a ratio of 125 to the £? So far as the opinions of economic critics of Government this action instead of ruining the financial credit of France enhanced it and stabilised it and the present prosperity of France and the absence of unemployment, which is to be found to an abnormal extent in England, Germany, and the United States, are all ascribed to that financial step.

SIR ARTHUR SALTER MISSION

You must all be knowing that a financial expert of international reputation, Sir Arthur Salter, has recently come to this country. One wonders why Government of India, were so shy about the whole business, and why they took to devious and indirect days of announcing the approaching arrival of Sir Arthur Salter? They had to fall back upon a private press telegram in the first instance, and then upon a press note issued by Dr. Pillai, representative of the International Labour office at Delhi. It was not an edifying position for the Government of India that Dr. Pillai should have to issue a press note explaining their action. When all sorts of surmises were started and several enquiries went to Delhi a press note was issued to the effect that Sir Arthur Salter had come as a representative of the League of Nations in his capacity as the Head of the Economic and Financial section of the League, to discuss the development of India's collaboration in the work of the technical organisations of the League. We are assured that Sir Arthur Salter has not been asked to advise as regards policy but solely as regards organisation that his expenses will be borne by the League of Nations. So far so good.

I am glad that a financial expert of international reputation is visiting this country, but unless his visit is utilised in some definite and tangible manner it will not be so helpful to the country.

PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

When I am going to speak something relating to the announcement that His Majesty's Government have made, you will permit me to tell you that I have been in the public life for well nigh 24 years, and many of you must have had an opportunity to know my views and policy.

You Chamber has acted as an intermediary between Government and people, between different section of people, between different people of different political views, and even between the Indian and European commercial communities, and, I may say, it has also endeavoured to appeal to Congress with that confidence as it has done to Government.

I expected that the decision over the Conference that was held in England and known as the Round Table Conference, would come in the time of my illustrious successor, Sir Chunilal Mehta, but as it has been announced during the last few days of my regime, I felt it my duty to shirk the responsibility that had fallen upon my shoulders at the 12th hours. I felt a great deal of difficulty but I must say that the nformal conference that I had with some leading gentlemen only a couple of days back helped me in my endeavour to express my opinion generally on the subject. I admit we have not yet got all detaills, but from what we have got and the last message that we have got from men like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri and others, and the willingness which the Working Committee of the Congress has shown, at their request through Pandit Motilalji, to postpone publishing any resolutions, emboldens me to make an appeal to you and, through you to both the country and Government. I think this opportunity must be utilised and should not be missed. It is not because we want to agree to all that has been said, but when we feel a change in principle we ought not to turn our face but must be prepared to meet fairly and squarely, I say, and say with all the emphasis at my commana, that important principles have been conceded so far as provincial administration is concerned and if we stand united we are sure to have a square deal even so far as the Central Government is concerned. Dr. Moonje has said that we have got nearly everything that we want.

PLEA FOR AMNESTY

I feel very much the loss India has sustained in the death of Maulana Mahomed Ali, as specially at this juncture his views would have helped us and this I have been feeling after his last speech. What is desired is to create goodwill, and I would ask Government to declare general amnesty as soon as possible. I would request Hindus and Mahomedans to declare that they are prepared to stand by each other and I would also desire that the British Mercantile community, if they really wish to have what may be due to them, should immediately admit what is due to India as they consider due to themselves in their own countries.

FINANCE WILL LOOM LARGE

Mr. Karamia's Forecast

The following are extracts from the speech of Mr. Behram N. Karamjia who has been re-elected Vice President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber:—

The next year is not going to be less important in the history of our country than the year which has just passed. During the last year we saw the birthpangs of the nation earning for the full realisation of i's hopes and idea's, and the year on which we have now entered will, I hope, witness the realisation of these hopes and ideals.

Finance will naturally loom large in the public eyes during the next year. It is a truism to say that the progress of Commerce and Industries depends upon the wise administration and regulation of the country's finances and the first care of a Chamber of Commerce should be to be as a watch-dog so far as the finances are concerned.

DISLOCATION OF CREDIT MACHINERY.

As matters stand, however, the world economic depression found us unprepared to face it and with the diseased bacilli already in our system we fell easy victims to it with the result that the same world depression which has found economically stronger countries affected and suffering but still powerful enough to carry on, has affected this country the most and given rise to economic agrarian and political discontent of a serious order and produced an economic convulsion of an alarming nature. It is an accepted physiological doctrine that the bacilli of a disease attack most powerfully and vitally those organisms which have already got conditions suitable for their reception and the same has happened with regard to India. Weak and debilitated as her constitution was, this international disease, I may call it the international economic Flu, found in India good breeding place for the germs and nervous organisms which collapsed with the first attack of the disease. The dislocation of credit machinery, the unhinging of trade movements, colossal losses suffered by the Provincial and Central Revenues are all but symptoms of the pernicious influence of this fell disease. The disease will not be cured by large Allopathic doses in the nature of taxation, whether Central or Provincial. The poison inside the system requires to be eradicated and the patient requires, besides vaccines and injections, a whiff of fresh air. The fundamental requirement is for Finance and Commerce of the country to be placed in the hands of the people themselves.

I am pained to see that the statement of the Premier, which I in common with some of my friends consider to be of a great and momentous importance, does not provide for the full transfer of Finance to the representatives of the people. The details are still to be filled in and this very important work will be done in this country. I hope that the representatives of the Congress and the Commercial community will be able to bring about such a solution as will give us full responsible Government which has been always the demand of the country.

SEPARATION OF BURMA.

I am also pained to find that the R. T. C. has decided upon the separation of Burma from India. Burma has been always one of the best Provinces for agriculture, minerals and trade. A large section of the Indian people have settled there and are in every-day communication with that Province for their trade, industrial and agricultural purposes. I do not deny that the Burmans should have a predominant voice in their own Province. The close union, however, of Burma with India did not preclude the Burmans from developing their Province on their provincial lines. In fact, I may say that the influx of Indians and the co-operation of Indians made it easier for the Burmans to develop their Province than would be the case if Burma were a Crown Colony. Instead of thus separating Burma from India, Burma also should have been placed on a provincially autonomous basis as is proposed with regard to all the Indian Provinces. It must be recognised that there are two views on this question even in Burma itself, and I hope even now when the Indian and Burman leaders will be consulted there may be some right solution found of this question in the interest of both Burma and India. I am afraid that if Burma is made into a Crown Colony, there may ensue troubles with regard to Fiscal Tariff as has been already the case with some of our Indian States.

It is now high time that the so-called theory of discriminating protection should be thrown over-board and the theory of sound protection be made to take its place.

Criminal Law Amendment Act.

(Continued from page 6.)

whether a mere announcement of an unlawful association of their intention to do a certain act not illegal by itself would amount to an operation within the meaning of the said Section. It may be pointed out at the outset that every criminal offence is made up of different stages before it finally amounts to a crime. (1) First of all there is a definite intention in the mind to commit a crime with a certain motive. (2) Then there are intermediate acts merely amounting to a preparation for the intended crime such as an announcement or a declaration not amounting to an offence by itself of the intention to commit a crime and other intermediate steps ultimately leading to the commission of a crime. (3) Then there is the next stage of attempt to commit a crime which may directly culminate in the commission of the final act of crime. Now it is within the common knowledge of all, that a mere intention to commit a crime or a mere preparation for a crime which does not amount to an attempt within the meaning of the term as defined by Sec. 511 of the I.P.C. does not amount to an offence. It is only when the last penultimate overt act is done just prior to the act of committing the offence that one can be said to attempt to commit the said offence and until then any other act cannot come within the purview of the penal statute so as to be punishable thereunder. Applying the above principals to the cases of recent political trials where an unlawful association has merely announced its intention to do a certain act which is not illegal by itself it could not amount to an offence which could be punishable under the law and a fortiori if a person merely repeats or publishes the said announcement or declaration of the intended activity of the unlawful association, he could not be said to have committed any offence as the said activity of the said unlawful association has not reached the stage when it could amount to be an offence. It would therefore be very difficult to understand how the charge of 'assisting the operations of an unlawful association' could be sustained in the case of a person who merely repeats or publishes the intention of an unlawful association to do some act not illegal by itself as laid down in its programme. Unless therefore some activity of a physical nature by the said unlawful association which is meant by the word operation' is proved, a person cannot be charged with the abetment of an offence by an intentional aid or assistance as defined by Sec.107(3) of the I.P.C. and the validity of any such conviction would appear to be doubtful.

AN ANOMALY.

Again in the recent political trials under Sec. 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the relation of an Abettor and principal Offender is reversed from the usual relation as prevailing between the said parties in the case of ordinary offences in which the abetment by assistance is intended only to facilitate the commission of an offence by the principal offender who is generally punished with a more severe sentence than the abettor. But in recent political cases under consideration, while the principal offender viz. the banned body announcing its intention to do some act which is not illegal by itself cannot be convicted of any offence in absence of some overt criminal act beyond the stage of mere intention or preparation, the alleged abettor is charged and convicted of the offence of assisting the operations of an unlawful association under Sec. 17(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. This would make the legal position ananalous and it seems very doubtful whether the legislature ever contemplated such an absurd result.

OBJECT AND ACTIVITY.

It is further important to note that if the word 'operations' really means some action or activity of a physical nature, then a person cannot be charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful association merely because he carries out the avowed objects of the said body so long as the said object is not transplanted into a definite physical act or activity of that body so as to amount to an operation or an offence within the purview of a penal statute. It may be pointed out that there is a great difference between the object of an offender and an activity started by him. An object is a mere mental act, while an operation or activity is a physical act. An object may be a direct cause while an operation may be the effect thereof. Still an unlawful object however reprehensible it may be legally or morally, being a mere mental act, cannot amount to an offence, while an action if it amounts to an offence is punishable under the penal statute. It therefore appears that in bringing home the charge of 'assisting the operation of an unlawful association' the intention of the Legislature clearly seems to be to differentiate between the object of an unlawful association and the operations of activities of the said body which alone are intended to be prohibited as offences if they at all amount to overt acts committed by the unlawful association and prohibited by law and not if committed by another person as his own activity or with a cognate object. The charge of assisting the operations of that body cannot therefore be sustained and a conviction on the said charge would be bad in law in the absence of a definite overt act committed by the particular body so as to amount to an unlawful activity or operation of that body.

MISAPPLICATION OF ACT.

We often come across cases in which certain illegal activities such as picketing foreign cloth shops, boycott of foreign goods etc. are announced by the Satyagraha Committee or the War Council of the B. P. C. C. which is a banned body as a part of their programme or objective. The said activities in such cases are really carried out by other persons who adopt the said programme of the banned body as their own acts and yet they are charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful association and convicted on the said charge by the Magistrates, under section 17(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. It has been already pointed out above, that a mere announcement of a programme of a banned body does not amount to an operation of that body and is no offence but it is only an announcement of its intention or object which is not an offence in the eye of law, however reprehensible or undesirable it may be. Therefore, it would be manifestly wrong to charge a person not proved to be connected with any unlawful association committing the said acts with assisting the operations of an unlawful association under section 17 (1) of the Act, as the said person in doing the said acts cannot be said to facilitate the commission of the said activities by the said unlawful association so as to make him liable under the section. But in doing the said prohibited acts pursuant to the object as announced by the said unlawful association as his own acts the said person can only be charged with an offence under the penal code, Census act or other statutes, if the said acts by themselves come within the purview of the said statutes and prohibited by law.

The interpretation of the words 'assisting' and 'operations' as discussed above seems to be the natural and legal interpretation and by taking any other view the trying Magistrate would have to reach absurd conclusions beyond natural and logical lengths which were never contemplated by the Legislature. For instance, suppose the banned bodies were to proclaim as their programme of aims and objects certain laudable national ideas and schemes of a comprehensive character such as regeneration of cottage industries, village sanitation, medical relief, and housing and education for the poor etc., and a person in furtherance of the said objects were to do some acts, could he be consistently with logic and commonsense charged with the offence of assisting the operations of an unlawful association under section 17 (1) of the Cr. L. Act? One could be easily convinced that this could never have been the intention of the Legislature.

HAND-SPINNING AT MATUNGA.

—:o:—

To encourage hand-spinning at Matunga it is proposed to form an Association. All interested are requested to meet at 3 p.m. sharp to-day (Monday) at 15, B. I. T. Two-Room Tenement.

SUGAR MERCHANTS' ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Sugar Merchants' Association was held on January 20th, under the presidenship of Mr. Jagjiwan Ujamshi Mulji.

The President in moving the adoption of the report referred to the present situation of the Sugar Trade and remarked, even if imports of Sugar in India has been increased more than 100 per cent. port of Bombay has not been benefitted thereby and it is a strange coincident that while Kathiawar ports, especially Bedi Bunder are importing more and more, Bombay is going backward.

COMMUNAL UNITY.

There are Hindu as well as Muslim members of our Association, and I feel great pleasure, when I say that I have, on no occasion, felt any evil of communalism amongst us Hindu customers go to Muslim merchants and Muslim customers go to Hindu merchants.

BADRINATH PILGRIMAGE

Opens On May 11.

The Military Secretary, Tehri Garhwal State, wires from Narendranagar, Rikhikesh, under date January 24:—

It is notified for the information of the Hindu public that the Badrinath temple doors will be opened on the 11th May 1931. Pilgrims are requested to so time their arrival at Badrinath as to reach on or after 11th May 1931. —A. P.

COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE IN THE PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT.

—:o:—

Official Figures.

The Director of Information writes:—

In its issue of 20th January the "Bombay Chronicle" under the head of "only Rs. 4,000 paid out of 1 1/2 lakhs" reported that up to the 15th January when the period for paying the first instalment came to an end about Rs. 4,000 out of the total of 1 1/2 lakhs revenue due in the Halol taluka of the Panch Mahals district had been paid up. It is a fact that the first instalment of land revenue in the taluka was due on the 5th of January but the usual practice is to commence payment after the Makar Sankrant which fell on the 14th January. Since that date land recoveries have been made all over the district. In the Halol Taluka in particular the amount collected up to 19th January was Rs. 22,400 as against Rs. 4,000 reported in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 20th January.

SWADESHI SALT.

Fruitalko Saline, prepared by the Indo-Asian Products Co., of Bombay has been found to be an effective remedy for habitual constipation, biliousness, headache and similar troubles. It is pleasant, cooling free from harmful ingredients and well worth a trial as much on its merits as because it is a Swadeshi Product. The firm deserves congratulations on its enterprise.

"Paramol"

LIQUID PARAFFIN.

PARAMOL is perfectly palatable, tasteless, odourless, colourless and harmless.
" Keeps good indefinitely, and is invaluable for infants, children and adults.
" is not absorbed by the system, excites no muscous or nerves, simply lubricates defective drainage system until it becomes effective and keep it so.
" Prevents constipation and auto-intoxication.
" Never turns rancid.
" is not affected by changes of temperature.
" Does not irritate the bowels.
" is easily sterilized.
" is a Mineral Oil and consequently has no fattening properties.
Prescribed by the medical world.

Sold at a very moderate price Rs. 1-8-0 per Bottle.
Can be had from all the Chemists and Stores.
Free samples and Booklets to the Physician on request.
To, THE PARAMOL Mfg. Co., Bombay No. 14, (India)

Sole Agents:— KANTILAL MANILAL & CO.
Mangaldas Road, Princess Street, Bombay.

For ASTHMA! Nothing but:--

Dr. Purohit's "SHWASHARI" Regd.

A liquid preparation is a Specific for ASTHMA and CH. BRONCHITIS, as it gives prompt and Sure relief, by producing easy expectoration, reducing dryness of throat, palpitation of the HEART and Nervousness. It REMOVES indigestion and constipation, and gives sound sleep.

Available in two sizes, Price Rs. 2 for Small & Rs 3-12-0 for Large with all Chemists.

BOMBAY--UNIVERSAL MEDICAL STORES, or ORIENTAL MEDICAL STORES, Princess Street.

KOLHAPUR--Dr. PUROHIT'S PHARMACY. (70) KOLHAPUR.

Dr. TREASURYVALA, M.D.

Besides treating

Hernia, Hydrocele and Appendicitis,

other Chronic and obstinate diseases will be treated by NON-ALLOPATHIC methods.

Between 9 and 12-30 in the morning.
3 to 6 in the afternoon.
WATSON'S HOTEL (Mahendra Mansions.)

Rest of the time at the ELECTRO THERAPEUTIC HALL,
Opposite Colaba Station, Near the Taxi Stand.

BANE OF PRESS CONTROL BILL.

"Will Alienate Journalism And Imperil New Constitution."

MR. A. S. IYENGAR ON THE FUTURE OF INDIAN NEWSPAPERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, January 21.

Lecturing at Y.M.C.A. Hall on the eve of the Premier's declaration of policy about India, Mr. A. S. Iyengar, Secretary of the Upper India Journalists' Association who chose as his subject "Journalism in India and its future" declared that a healthy and vigorous press was not possible of growth except in a really self-governing India, and from that point of view those who were engaged in the profession of journalism in India were looking forward to a satisfactory pronouncement by Mr. MacDonald with far greater anxiety than any other class of people. Diwan Bahadur Rangachariar, Leader of the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Assembly, presided.

Mr. Iyengar traced the development of journalism in India during the last 150 years, i.e., since 1780 when the first paper called the "Bengal Gazette" was started by Mr. Hickey in Calcutta in the time of Warren Hastings There was no newspaper or journal of any kind before the British Rule whether in the Hindu or Muslim period, and he regretted that even to-day in the full blaze of the twentieth century there were no newspapers allowed to be started or to exist in any Indian State, excepting perhaps in one or two advanced states like Mysore. In Upper India there were several papers devot only to Indian States, but it w significant that they were all published in British India. That was a sad reflection upon the rulers of Indian States, but with the growth of the Indian constitution into a federal form of Government, this sorry feature was bound to disappear, and Mr. Iyengar hoped that the Indian princess would not in future hesitate to encourage the growth of responsible press within their respective territories devoted not only to matters relating to the Order of Princes but also to their subjects.

PIONEERS OF INDIAN JOURNALISM.

In British India the growth of journalism had been remarkable in spite of several restrictive legislations from time to time. Mr. Iyengar explained how for over fifty years till the consolidation of British Rule the English journalists who were conducting their operations mostly in Bengal and to some extent in Bombay were prosecuted and deported, till Si Charles Metcalfe after a sti fight with the Court of Directors, liberated the Press from all the restriction. The comparative freedom which the press enjoyed for over 40 years after that had led to the birth of a number of English as well as Indian owned journals among whom was the "Statesman" of Calcutta and the "Bengalee" and the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" all of which had splendid record of service to th country. India should be grateful to the pioneers of Indian journalism for the great part they had played in the political education of the people. From the very beginning leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy had felt that it was by journals conducted through Vernaculars that political consciousness could be really roused among the people and so numerous Vernacular journals sprang up in several parts of the country.

PRESS CONTROL BILL.

But the Government grew nervous at this development, and the Vernacular Press Act of Lord Lytton was passed in 1878 on the plea of emergency similar to the plea which Lord Irwin's Government was advancing in connection with the Press Control Bill to-day. But luckily four years later, Lord Ripon abolished that Act facing the wrath even of his colleagues and relying on the sedition law embodied in section 124 of the Penal Code. After th repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, there was some further growth of newspaper journalism particularly during the Swadeshi agitation days following on the Partition of Bengal but the progress was checked by the Press Act of 1910 passed in the Imperial Legislative Council during the Viceroyalty of Lord Minto. Sir Herbert Risley, the Government Member, had to confess that there was no parallel for it in the British Legislation and that it was copy of the Hapsburg Law (Australia). Mr. B. N. Basu and Pandit Malaviya were the only two members who opposed that Bill in the Council. It was an irony of fate that Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Gokhale were its supporters, and it was a greater irony that the first victim of that Act was Moulana Mahomed Ali who had supported that legislation in his paper "Comrade".

PUNITIVE AND NOT PREVENTIVE.

However, the 1910 Act was repealed soon after the Montford Reforms in 1922, thanks to the Sapru Committee, but to-day after a spell of 8 years it was being expanded and sought to be placed on the Statute Book by Lord Irwin's Government at a time when the constitution of India was in the melting pot. The press had done nothing to deserve this Bill which was a stigma on the character and integrity of Indian Journalism, and judging by the operation of the first and second Press Ordinance it was clear that it was being used more as a punitive measure although it was intended to be a preventive measure. The Security provision was the poison Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court had recently described it, the Bill was all-embracing. Even during the days of the Mutiny the Gagging Act of Lord Canning was allowed to operate for only one year, but the Press Bill was given three years lease of life. Mr. Iyengar warned that the Bill if passed would permanently alienate the Press and the Government and imperil the chances of successful working of even the best scheme of reforms that might emerge from the decisions of the Round Table Conference.

NO TRADE UNIONISM IN JOURNALISM.

Explaining the draw-backs of journalism in India, Mr. Iyengar deplored that it was the most unorganised underpaid and overworked profession and there was little or no spirit of trade unionism among its members, chiefly because of the clash of interests between the various sections. Even when there was the common danger of the Press Ordinance, the Pressmen would not unite and would not organise themselves against it. This fact encouraged the Government to bring the Press Control Bill in indecent haste and they would not have agreed to even a slight postponement, but for the fact that the Premier's statement required a "good press"! Evidently, the Government were determined to give effect to the suggestion of the Simon Commission for an "effective control" over the press a suggestion born of resentment over the boycott of the Commissioners.

Mr. Iyengar proceeding explained the relations between the press and Government and public bodies as well as several other features of present-day journalism in India and gave out as his opinion that the future lay largely with the Vernacular Press. With provincial autonomy and the Ministers responsible to the legislatures which would be working on well-defined party lines and further with the spread of education in the next few years there was bound to be an increase in the number of newspapers run on party lines and the newspaper reading public following the doings of their legislators and ministers would also expand. But as the latter-day Congress Movement had given importance to Vernaculars, and, moreover, as the production of Urdu newspapers was far less costly than English newspapers, the Vernacular Press was sure to develop rapidly within next ten years. Incidentally, Mr. Iyengar reminded the audience of the observations of the Simon Commission that the "effective" circulation of Vernacular newspapers was many times more than the actual number circulated.

INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS ON CONSTITUTION.

As for the future of English-edited newspapers, Mr. Iyengar thought that the recent tendency of producing papers in tabloid form was likely to grow in the case of journals which had limited finance and whose circulation was not on any all-India scale. But those well-to-do newspapers which had already established themselves as all-India organs and were dealing with all-India subjects were bound to play a leading part in promoting the all-India federation without lessening their sphere of influence in the provinces where they are situated.

Answering the questions put to him by the audience, Mr. Iyengar stated that journalism was showing a tendency to cease to be a profession and to wear the aspect as a trade. Without dogmatising on the future of this development, he thought that perhaps with the growth of capitalist newspapers under the future constitution, there might be created those factors which would tend to the formation of Journalist Associations on the well-understood trade union lines so that the members of this profession might be better off than at present.

ADVICE TO JOURNALISTS.

Mr. Rangachariar, in his concluding remarks, said India owed deep debt of gratitude to the pioneers of journalism in India for general enlightenment and political education that had been given to the people and it was therefore the duty of every citizen to help the press when it was in trouble. It was in that view that he would do his bit in the Assembly. At the same time, the Press must realise its own responsibilities and put its own house in order. No doubt Mr. Seshadry Iyengar had analysed the various features of the present day journalism and their causes, Mr. Rangachariar thought that it was the duty of the stronger newspapers to come to the help of their weaker brethren, whenever necessary. He advised newspaper proprietors to make large initial outlay if they wanted to make their business a success. As for journalists, he said "By all means, let journalists criticise publicmen but let them criticise on facts and not twist facts. What required is a fair, strong, free and courageous press, if India is to progress on sound political lines."

Much Cry, Little Wool.

—:o:—

The "Amritbazar Patrika" writes:

A child may be blind but that does not prevent its fond parents from naming it, *Padmalochon* or the lotus-eyed. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's constitution for India which is the same as that of Lord Reading and Lord Sankey, with only the i's dotted and the t's crossed, he calls "Dominion Status." The essential Dominion attributes are absent in this constitution, yet it must be called a Dominion constitution! Many things have been manufactured by Britain for the benefit of India. The latest is this Dominion constitution! That this is really not what the Prime Minister calls it he knows very well. That this will not be accepted by India he knows too well. He is therefore afraid of granting an "amnesty" to the political prisoners. He knows that the political prisoners are not anxious to be released unless their country gets the substance of independence. He knows that they will not and cannot alter their attitude because of the sham Dominion Status that has evolved out of the deliberations of the Conference. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, therefore, will not release them.

The Prime Minister hopes to continue the negotiations, With whom? If it is with the "great Congress organisation" to which the Viceroy referred in his speech at the Assembly, he can meet the leaders of this organisation on only one condition—the condition on which the British Government had met the leaders of the Irish people, that is, by unconditionally releasing them. But what does the Premier propose to do? He has not discussed with them, he has not negotiated with them, but he wants them to accept what he has been pleased to offer for a constitutio of India. If they accept the offer and if they surrender, well, the Government will not be unwilling to be relieved of the burden of bearing the expenses of these unwelcome guests of His Majesty! This is the brand of conciliation that is offered. It is no doubt in thorough keeping with the brand of Dominion Status that has been offered.

—:o:—

Does Not Mean Business.

—:o:—

The "Advance" writes:—

The Prime Minister has made no secret of the fact that he cannot ultimately commit himself to any scheme. He has asked the Indian delegation to come back to India to seek and woo her opinion. He has stated further that he is going back, in his turn, to the public opinion of his country. We confess this is not the language of a Prime Minister who means business. It is the function of the true leader not only to consult public opinion but to instruct, guide, educate and, if necessary, to control it. That is how the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman fought for his Transvaal policy and staked his career on it. That is how the late Mr. Gladstone opened his Midlothian campaign and fought it gallantly and hard. We have said more than once that Lord Irwin has the sincerity of purpose but not the courage of statesmanship. We have said again and again that Mr. MacDonald is no better. We repeat the charges once again. Mr. MacDonald's response to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's appeal for a general amnesty reminds one of the banquet in Chicago given by the Army of Tennessee in November, 1879. The toast began: "The Babies—as they comfort us in our sorrows, let us not forget them in our festivities." Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in the abundance of his Scottish hospitality, has not forgotten the political prisoners in the midst of the Round Table festivities. The biggest of them has not been spared except in name. Their patriotism has been travestied, the purity of their motives assailed and their plans of action sought to be ridiculed. All this might be counted a great achievement by the admirers and followers of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, but to the larger world it betrays a personality into whose soul the iron has entered and who is temperamentally unfit to lead a fight against the forces of doubt, reaction and national self-interest that face the Indian question

HELP

YAMUNABAI NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL

FUNDS BADLY HELP NEEDED—PLEASE

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

This Hospital gives entirely free Medical, Surgical, Gynæcological, Maternity and Dental aid to poor sufferers of all communities. The Hospital is a complete unit in itself. A large number of in-door and out-door patients treated daily.

PLEASE PAY A VISIT AND SATISFY YOURSELF.

All Contributions Should be Addressed to the SECRETARY, Bai Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road North, Bombay No. 8.

PURE SWADESHI

Mysore Silk Ready Yarn.

(Recognised by All India Spinners Association)

Mysore Silk Reared, Realed and Manufactured in Mysore State with INDIAN CAPITAL and UNDER INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

GENUINE SWADESHI

Best in Lustre and Fast in Colour;

Easy to weave high class Sarees, Shirting, Coating on Power Looms and Hand Looms. Can be had in any form of Warps and Wefts, dyed and undyed at moderate rates. For samples and quotations, please write to :—

SREE RAM SILK THROWING FACTORY,

(Premier Silk Twisting and Dyeing Factory in India)

Sri Ram Bagh, P. O. Basavanguddi, BANGALORE CITY.

"YOUR LIFE READING"

WRITE THE EXACT DATE AND TIME of birth or the letter writing time and age. One year Life Reading (with monthly details) Rs. 2; correct answers for 5 Questions about futurity Re. 1; each additional question As. 4. V. P. P. Charges As. 4. The Proprietor:

GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM, Tiruttani (Madras Presidency).

MYSORE SANDAL SOAP

Is most refreshing and soothing to the skin.

Agents:—

Ramjanally Ebrahim & Co.,

81, Princess Street, BOMBAY 2

FREE! FREE!!

A very beautiful, coloured, picturesque & large Wall-Calendar for 1931 is sent on receipt of two annas stamp and a calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by V. P. P., but on receipt of Re. 1, by M. O., 8 calendars are sent by registered post, free of registration and postal charges.

N. B.—A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar in 12 sheets for 1931), size 20" by 28" is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.

Rajvaid Sri Bamandasji Kaviraj. *152, Harrison Road, Calcutta*

TO MAKE Your Life Blessed with Health, Wealth and Prosperity go through KAM SHASTRA

Sent GRATIS and Post FREE

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, Jamnagar. (Kathiawar.)

The Rajnagar Banking & Insurance Corporation Ltd.

Head Office:—6197, RICHEY ROAD, AHMEDABAD.

Admission fee Rs. 5-8-0 | Purely Indian Company. | Monthly Premium Rupee one.

No medical examination. Male and female between the age of 18 and 55 years can secure the policy of the Corporation. Special benefit for couples. Special concession to permanent disability. Over and above many other attractive schemes. WANTED INFLUENTIAL and ENERGETIC AGENTS on liberal terms all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

For full particulars apply or see personally. Chief Agents for Bombay and Deccan,

MOHANLAL SHAMBHURAM PANDYA.

Bhuleshwer, 2nd Bhoiwada,—Germansilverwalla Building, Bombay 2.

Wonderful Talisman

IF NOT BENEFITTED, MONEY REFUNDED.

LAXMI KABACHA. This talisman acts like a wishing tree to the wearer. It gives sound health, immense wealth, vast learning, son, high fame, good friends respect everywhere, etc. Success in lottery, race, examinations, trade, business. Recovery from fatal diseases. It has miraculous power in bringing all kinds of luck and prosperity. Price Rs. 4-9. Specially prepared and giving immediate effects Rs. 22-12.

BASHIKARAN KABACHA. Wearer of this will acquire the unique power of bringing any man or woman under his absolute control and thus accomplish anything and everything and he likes. Rs. 9-10. pecially prepared and giving immediate effects Rs. 38-4.

N. B.—We avoid unnecessary correspondences. Foreign orders will be backed with full advance.

R. C. BHATTACHARYYA, (B. C.) Hatkhola, CALCUTTA.

FREE GIFT

DIARY-1931

366 Pages—one day a page.

Apply with Four annas postage stamps.

Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji. 177, Harisorn Road, Calcutta.

Awarded Medal and Certificates in Exhibition.

WAMAN CHARAK

For extracting Sugar-cane Juice with hand Even boys and girls work on it. Just apply to-day with remittance of Rs. 5 to

M. JANARDAN & CO. Bombay 4.

Price No. 1 Rs. 20. No. 2 Rs. 15

Something New

For your Travelling Kit of Leather and Canvas Goods

Visit Our

NEW SHOW-ROOM AT

20, Church Gate St., Fort

The Gold Filled Leather Works

Manufacturers & Repairers,

THE GOLD FILLED BUTTON Mfg., Co.

156-60, Princess St., Bombay 2

Tele:-Notecase." Tele:-3847

Film

. . . dangerous to teeth

Remove it daily to keep teeth white and sound

WINNING smiles depend on glorious white teeth — and teeth like that depend on freedom from what dentists know as film. Film is a stubborn, clinging coating that ordinary ways fail to remove successfully. It is the chief source of serious tooth and gum disorders—of decay and pyorrhea.

To remove film dentists prescribe the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film so that brushing easily removes it in gentle safety.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

In a few days teeth grow whiter and begin to sparkle. They continue to improve for months. Start today.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice 9-18-E

Glad Tidings to Hopeless Persons

The world-famous Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan who is well-known not in Asia only but throughout Europe and America, has under 50 years of continuous practice as Physician and cured lakhs of hopeless and most dangerous cases by the grace of God Almighty. Now he has opened his Dispensary and started practice in Bombay, Sandhurst Road, especially for the benefit of the public.

Chronic and incurable diseases are challenged to be treated without operation. Consumption, cough, phthisis, piles, stomachache, eye and veneral diseases are a speciality.

I cure all FEMALE complaints by MEDICINES only and also eradicate all their complicated diseases WITHOUT OPERATION.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT for PARDAH LADIES.

One trial will prove the whole statement.

Poor are treated free.

I have received a good many MEDALS and CERTIFICATES from Late Sultan of Turkey and also from the British, Americans, French, Italian and Greecian Governments wherein I have spent as much as 25 years. These are at any time open for Public Inspection.

A large stock of Patent Medicines is kept ready for sales at my Pharmacy, which can be obtained by V.P.P.

Consulting Hours—Morning 7 to 12 a. m. Evening 4 to 9 p. m.

HAKIM HAJI NAWAB ALI KHAN.

CUTCH CASTLE, SANDHURST BRIDGE,

Near Royal Opera House, BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURE WITH (LIFE) **PRESIDENCY** INSURANCE Co's (PROVIDENT)

Head Office :—AMRUT BUILDING, Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

No Medical Examination. Female Lives also Insured. Policies from Rs. 125/- and upwards.

Monthly Premiums from As. 8/- Re. 1/- and upwards

LIBERAL TERMS For ENERGETIC AGENTS.

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

PAIN BALM

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots, BOMBAY and MADRAS.

AN HOUR WITH ERICH REMARQUE.

Genesis Of 'All Quiet On The Western Front.'

(In the following article, translated by the *Living Age*, for December, from the *Nouvelles Litteraires*, M. Frederic Lefevre, the editor of the Paris literary weekly, writes down, word for word, a conversation in which figure the writer himself, Herr Erich Remarque, the author of *All Quiet on the Western Front*, and Herr Friedrich Hirth, another German author.)

"You have noticed the anxiety that is now tormenting certain modern French writers," I said, "even some of those, who, the minute the Armistice was signed, stretched out their hands without *arriere-pensees* in friendship to the writers of Germany. What reply are you going to make to this state of anxiety?"

Remarque reflected a few minutes looked at me with his handsome blue eyes that have such a loyal flame in them, then glanced at Hirth and said: "My dear Lefevre, I can only say one thing to you, but I believe it profoundly. I am convinced in my soul and conscience that no one in Germany desires war."

He stopped and took thought as if he felt he had not entirely convinced me. "No desire for war really exists in the soul of the German people."

A PERSONAL SOLUTION.

"Your statement touches me" I replied, "because it is above suspicion. Frenchmen, all of whom have read *All Quiet on the Western Front*, know how fully they can trust the judgment that you are now passing on the German people. But tell us of the circumstances that surrounded the birth of your splendid book."

"Lefevre, you irritate me in always wanting to consider me as a writer. I am a man and your friend, that is all, just as I am Hirth's friend. We sympathise as men and not because I wrote *All Quiet on the Western Front* and because you are editor-in-chief of *Nouvelles Litteraires*. I am getting tired of telling you that I cannot believe that I have a literary vocation. If I wrote a book, it was done solely because I wanted to discuss seriously with myself a problem that touches me personally. I am a thoroughly normal man."

Here Remarque smiled and looked at Hirth. "Is the word 'normal,' my dear friend, the one I should use? I am normal as millions of other men are normal. Furthermore, I believe that the problem that occupies me also occupies millions of other men who are also debating it. I do not care to know whether the book I wrote is interesting or not. I only ask it to give my own personal solution."

"And what," I inquired, "is the central problem that underlies *All Quiet on the Western Front*?"

"I never had any intention of writing a war book. The very eve of the day I started to write I was not dreaming of any such thing. And then the next morning it was raining. I could not go out. I remained indoors, reflecting, asking why, in spite of the fact that my health was good, my everything going satisfactorily, I was nevertheless unhappy. I had the impression of being shut off, separated, amputed from some mystery I cannot define. Why was I alone, alone? I don't know how long I kept asking myself why I was in this condition.

ALONE ALONE IN WORLD

"I slowly sought back in my mind, and my memory led me to the time of War and I realised that during the War I was not alone, I had comrades. Yet of all the comrades I loved during the War none had the same spirit, the same culture as I, yet they were my comrades and I loved them. I had the feeling of being profoundly attached to these men and this feeling did not rest in any way on intellectual values shared in common. And then, as I reflected on the comradeship created by the War, on that communion of spirit that is not based on intellectuality, I came to the conviction that if I should meet the two or three comrades of that period who have survived I should still feel as close to them as during the carnage, whereas nothing could attach me to them if I were to meet them for the first time to-day.

"When all that became clearly fixed in my mind I wanted to probe still deeper by writing. Therefore, it was not inspiration that came to me, for I do not believe in literary inspiration. If I was able to think back with a certain tenderness on what my life had been during the War, explain it by the fact that I was only seventeen and a half when I was mobilised. What a moving age! What does one think about at seventeen? One is beginning to read and beginning to discover music. For my part, I was dreaming that I should become a composer, and behold, I found myself thrown into barracks and then, a few weeks later, I was sent to the front. All my life had changed the moment when I began to organise it freely in accordance with my dreams. And then, suddenly no more books no more music, no more spiritual evasions. The roar of cannon and the groans of men in anguish. I became filled with the idea that the course of my life had been profoundly changed and that my development was going to follow a direction different from what I had dreamed.

THE TWO SENTIMENTS

"At that time I was brimming over with enthusiasm and animated, as all young Germans were, by a great feeling of patriotism. We were all convinced, all we kids of seventeen, that we were fighting for the salvation of the world and the salvation of civilisation. I am now quite convinced that young Englishmen and young Frenchmen thought the same thing. But afterward, afterward! The War was too terrible and too long for me not to learn to think otherwise. After it was over I saw all its hideousness, but there was one thing I could not accept.

"I saw my best friend lying in the mud, his abdomen torn open. That is what was really insupportable and incomprehensible, and what is no less incomprehensible is that it required so many post-war years and so much reflection for me to realise the full atrocity of these occurrences. At the time of the fighting, I was struggling between two sentiments that I considered equally intangible. War appealed to me as a necessity for saving culture; but, on the other hand, I thought that nothing was worth the death of so many million men. It was this latter conviction that carried the day and I still hold to it.

AFTER THE PUBLICATION

"If, from time to time, certain people in Germany accuse me of treason, it is because it is difficult to admit that one can love one's country and at the same time believe that war is not an excellent means of assuring human progress."

"I have never read a single criticism of my book, any more than I have ever granted a single interview. I am unable to understand why people keep wanting to get statements from me, since the best revelation of my soul is in my book, that book which, as far as I am concerned, has but one advantage—that it made me independent. For the rest it does me nothing but harm and by no means the least damage was that it deprived me of friendships that I cherished, especially youthful friendships.

"What actually happened? Before my 'success' my friends used to greet me joyfully, but now if I announce that I am going to visit them I no longer find myself in the cordial intimacy of long ago—they receive me flanked with a group of unknown people to whom I seem like some curious animal. All the time, I keep asking myself bitterly, whenever someone approaches me, Is he doing this out of sympathy for my own person, or is he so dazzled by my external success that he only wants to boast of having met a 'celebrated' man? Formerly when I returned from a six months' journey, all my friends were glad and gave me a party. To-day their susceptibility has no bounds and if I neglect to write one or another of them, he treats me contemptuously. I swear to you, Lefevre, that my position has become more difficult and more disagreeable than it was before."

I asked: "Are you, at last, going to stay longer in Paris?"

AUTHOR'S LOVE FOR FRANCE

"Hardly a week, alas. Paris is the part of France I know least well. Last year I toured through your country with a joy that grew from day to day. Normandy, Brittany, Limoges, the Pyrenees, a 3,750-mile automobile trip. What struck and moved me most in France was the contact I established with the common people, with the simplest and humblest citizens.

"There is a surprising ancient culture throughout all of France, a perfume of antique civilisation. If you ask the way of some old peasant his reply is amiable, flowery, cultivated. When I went to some little barber I had the impression that all his answers to my questions showed quickness of mind. Perhaps it has something to do with the language or perhaps it is some emanation of old Latin civilisation. In Paris I adore walking in the afternoon when a bluish mist lies over the *quais*, and when I am fatigued I sit down on the terraces of the cafes and look about me."

"In which respect," remarked Hirth, "you resemble Stresemann, who also liked to sit on the terraces of Paris cafes and look at the moving crowd."

"Yes, for that crowd is life, and I adore life above everything else. Even a book interests me if only it makes us love life better, if it lifts us out of our routine by making us reflect on the greatest of all problems, on the most marvellous of all miracles: we live."

RELEASE OF MAHATMA—IN ASSEMBLY

—:o:—

LIST OF QUESTIONS—'BAD' CONVICTIONS, BLACKETT'S PROMISE, ETC.

(BY MAIL.)

NEW DELHI, January 21.

Though only three days have been allotted for discussion of non-official resolutions in the Legislative Assembly, the list of notices of resolutions is expanding.

Seth Abdulla Haroon has given notice of a resolution recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council to cancel immediately the Sind Frontier Regulation, "which is an antiquated law and in fact which has caused in great inconvenience to the people and seems to be no longer needed in Uppper Sind Frontier District and to enforce in place thereof ordinarily civilised laws as are prevalent in other parts of Sind."

Sirdar Harbans Singh will urge the appointment of a Committee of enquiry of non-officials for inquiring into the firing at Gurudwara Sri Sisgunj, Delhi on the 6th of May, 1930.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF MAHATMA.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt will urge the immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi and the grant of a general amnesty to all political prisoners who have not been guilty of violence.

"BAD" CONVICTIONS.

Lala Hari Raj Sarup will ask the following questions:—

1. A. Are Government aware that there has been a large number of bad convictions during the present civil disobedience movement in various Provinces?

B. If so, what is the number of such convictions in each province

C. How many of them were called up for consideration by Government themselves and what action was taken thereon?

D. How many of them were sent up by the High Court in each Province for consideration and what action was taken thereon?

E. Is it also a fact that there are still cases of bad convictions in which no action has been taken either by Government or the High Court.

F. Did the Government of India give any instructions to Local Governments in this behalf?

WHEAT—SINCE THE WAR.

2. A. Will Government be pleased to state the amount of wheat annually exported from India since the war; and will they also be pleased to state the import of the same commodity for the same period.

B. Are Government in a position to state why there has been a progressive decline in export and a corresponding rise in import of that commodity?

C. To what extent are the Railway freights responsible for the slow movement of Indian produce to distant Indian Markets?

D. What steps do Government propose to take (1) to encourage a greater flow of agricultural produce in India and (2) to discourage the import of foreign wheat?

PRESS ACT OF 1910.

Mr. Thampan will ask the Government whether they have received any representation from local Governments regarding the inadequacy of the provisions of the Press Act of 1910 to meet the prevailing conditions in their provinces and the imperative necessity for fresh legislation? He will further ask the names of the Provincial Governments who have made such representations, if any, and also ask the Government to lay on the table such correspondence.

Messrs Goswani and M. R. Puri will enquire of the Government to state the deficit in the Central Revenues, particularly customs, during the last half year (1st April to the end of September 1930) as compared with the corresponding part of the last year and the estimate of receipt during the half year in question. How much of the deficit can be fairly ascribed to the Civil Disobedience Movement?

REMINDER OF BLACKETT'S PROMISE.

Lala Rameshwar Prasad Singh will remind the Government of the undertaking given to the Assembly by Sir Basil Blackett against outside borrowing; and will enquire of the Government why in violation of this pledge they were out to float the new sterling loan to the gigantic extent of 33-1/2 crores in the London Money Market at such a high rate of interest? He will further enquire whether Government could not borrow the desired sum at a lower rate of interest in India.

Lala Hariraj Sarup will also ask for information as to the names of the Railway Lines which still remain to be taken over by Government; the date when their present agreements expire and the amount of money required to be paid in each case.—A. P.

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

Last Year's New Business. Over ONE CRORE.

Total Assets. Exceeds ONE CRORE.

Last Bonus (Quinquennial.) Rs. 100, per 1000. (Endowment Assurance.)

A purely Indian Life Office.

Lower Premiums. Larger Bonuses. Liberal Policy Conditions.

Join this progressive office and share in its prosperity.

For particulars please write to:—

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. DATTA, *Manager*, Bombay Branch.

China's Message to India.

Buy Cigarettes made by Chinese labour and Chinese Capital

We import cigarettes of the best quality in Three Choicest Brands

GOLD DOLLAR IN TINS OF 50

GOLDEN SPARROW / LION AND HORSE } In packets of ten.

No Chemicals. No finger stains. No useless cravings No cough but real satisfaction from genuine tobacco packed in purest Rice Paper. Supplied at Usual Market Rates.

Sole Agents for India:

Messrs. SING KEN AND CO.,

262 Bapty Road, Bombay 8. Tel. No. 42224.

Rise India and SUPPORT INDIAN CONCERNS

Established 1871

Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.

is an ideal one

Stood the test of 60 years

100% Increase all round in 1929.

All profits to policy-holders alone

Bonus on Increasing Scale Since 1871

For Particulars apply to The SECRETARY,

278—Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.

LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Uwa Maru	11000	--	@27 Jan
*SuezMaru	4646	19 Jan.	28 Jan.
*Tasmania Maru	4105	11 Jan.	27 Jan
*Yashima Maru	11000	--	@10Feb.
xTango Maru	6893	30 Jan	13 Feb.
Kottori Maru	5973	15 Feb.	28 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	--	@24Feb
Yamagata Maru	3807	19 Feb	2 Mar.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru	10000	5 Feb	22 Feb.
Kashima Maru	10000	19 Feb.	8 Mar.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	3 Mar.	20 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000	19 Feb.	26 Feb
Chichibu Maru	22000	4 Mar.	10 Mar.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	18 Mar.	24 Mar

Others are Orient-Seattle South American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Rediced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
LLOYDS BANK BUILDING
270/272, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos.: 20279 and 22732.
Telegrams: "YUSEN"

Then my task will be finished

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
Between
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Western India

Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
SATARA

FIFTH VALUATION OUT !

New BONUS per thousand per Annum.

Endowment Rs. 20.
and
Whole Life Rs. 25/-

No other Company of the same age in India Can show equal results.

For Agency and other particulars, please apply
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

HOLBROOK'S
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE

AND

PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

BEEJBUND

1 Pill taken 2 hours before supper restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for three days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If 2 bottles are taken continuously sure to remove IMPOTENCY.

1 Bottle of 20 Pills: Rupees TWO.

Hon. Col. D. Dawes Pelley, Bart., B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph.D., B.M.S., Principal "Eclecti" Medical College MADRAS, writes:—"BEEJ BUND" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all sorts of impotency.

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM,
3, Byragimatam Street, MADRAS.

FREE ! FREE !!
SEXUAL-SCIENCE
By Rai Sahib Dr. DOSS.
Apply:—
Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy,
30/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

DIVINE MEDICINE OF
HERNIA

CENT PER CENT. SUCCESS WITHOUT OPERATION.

Why do you suffer from Hernia? Come to us, we shall make a contract with you and cure you of the disease. If you fail to see us, send one anna postal stamp, have the testimonials and directions and get yourself radically cured from afar.

Apply to:—Dr. H. C. Roy.
DIVINE TREATMENT HALL
91, Amherst Street, Calcutta

BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.
(Established 1876.)
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & Co.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,87,300

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigations and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Acutary

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI
Secretary and Treasurer.

"SHOLAPUR DAY" CASUALTIES IN BELGAUM.

:0:

Even Ambulance Men Not Spared.

SWASTIK LEAGUE'S REPORT.

BELGAUM, Jan. 21

The following are extracts from the medical report submitted by Drs. R. S. Chhatre and T. G. Joshi, Joint Secretaries of the Swastik League, Belgaum regarding the incidents on Sholapur Day.

We, the undersigned, do hereby publish the medical report of what happened in the evening of 12th inst. during lathi charge and after in Khadi Bazar, Belgaum, as per resolution No. 3, dated 13-1-31 passed in the meeting of the members of the Swastik League, Belgaum. We may here as well all that whatever appears in the report is true to our knowledge as eye-witnesses.

On 12-1-31 a procession was taken out to express the sense of sorrow at the execution of the four Sholapur accused in Yeravada Jail in the early morning of 12-1-31. The procession was obstructed by the police near police station in Khadi Bazar. A number of men of Kitchner Force were standing on the road armed with rifles. Another force of police armed with lathis were standing in front of the procession barring its onward march. The following officers were also present on the scene:— The City Magistrate, Mr. Isani, A.S.P. Mr. D'Silva, and the Home Inspector Mr. Westgate. It is also said that the District Magistrate was present in the Police station at the time of the lathi charge. But we are not sure of it. The members of the procession, as soon as they were obstructed from proceeding further, squatted on the road silently occupying only half the road, leaving the other half for the general traffic. Crowds of people were standing in groups at a distance from the main body of the procession. It was about 6-30 p.m. then. Within about 5 minutes after stopping the onward march of the procession, the police began the lathi charge on the members of the procession and the crowds of people as well. On whose orders they acted, we do not know.

EVEN AMBULANCE MEN NOT SPARED.

When the lathi charge was begun, there was all confusion among the crowds. Some fell down unconscious some half-unconscious and some bleeding profusely. Even persons who had fallen down on account of lathi blows were not spared. Some ambulance men volunteers of the Swastik League—were belaboured, while they were lifting up the injured persons. This belabouring of the Swastik League volunteers was pointed out to Mr. Isani, the City Magistrate, who was present on the scene. The reply received fom him was "I can't help" Some members of the crowd tried to escape by the bye-lane; but they were chased by the police and were assaulted.

VARIETY OF INJURIES.

The members and volunteers of the Swastik League appeared on the scene to render what little help they could to the injured. They were lifted up and taken in the dispensaries of Drs. Bhoj and Naragundkar, which were fortunately close to the place of assault. The members and volunteers of the League tried their best to give first aid to the injured. There were cases of all varieties of injuries ranging from slight bruises to severe bleeding wounds from the head. Those who had received slight injuries were attended to and sent home. Certain cases of injuries of more than ordinary nature were detained in the dispensary for some time and sent home in ambulance car kindly offered by Messrs. Chavan. The incised wounds in some cases were sutured, in one case such on the head being 3-1|2 inches in length and about 1|2 inch in depth. The bleeding was profuse from this wound. There was one case of severe shock due perhaps to severe blow on the abdomen. There were cases of vomitting of blood continuing for hours afterwards and in one case for 24 hours. In one case the lathi blow was dealt on the eye which resulted in great swelling and congestion of the eye ball. The unfortunate man still stands the chance of losing the eye-sight partially. Another case of an old man, who was assaulted and who had previously asthama and emphesema of lungs, is confined to bed and is in precarious condition. Two boys under 12 years of age were not even spared and were given severe blows. There are cases of multiple injuries all over the parts of the body showing that the same man was given lathi blows over and over again. Out of 125 cases, there were 6 cases of serious nature which needed constant and careful attendance. These cases were sent to the Municipal dispensaries where—the Municipal authorities had very kindly made arrangements for treating and detaining for treatment of such cases. The Municipal authorities deserve special thanks for the humanitarian spirit they have in times of emergency. Five cases out of these six, were sent home next day with instructions to keep indoors until they get completely alright. The remaining one case was detained in the dispensary for three days as his condition was causing great anxiety. This was a case referred to above with eye injury. Besides severe injury to the eye, he was vomitting blood for 24 hours after and had not fully recovered his consciousness all the night over.

We regret to note here that the spirit of 'no interference with ambulance men' was not shown in the case of Swastik League volunteers whose main and only object was humanitarian one. It may be noted here that the Swastik League volunteers were very prominent by the badges on their persons. The police authorities were previously informed of the existence of Swastik League and the badges of the League were sent to them on their own request for their information; because on a similar occasion when a lathi charge was made in Samadevi Galli, Belgaum, on the volunteers, the matter was complained to the police authorities and they themselves had asked for the League's badges for their information. In spite of all this, we regret to record that the volunteers were not spared.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, January 24.

March	10.33
May	10.56
July	10.78
October	10.99
December	11.23

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, January 24.

January	10.18
March	10.32
Middling Spot	9.95

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, January 24

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 10,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent 4,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTION.

Liverpool, January 24.

January 5.42 opening; 5.40 closing.
Fegruary 5.41 closing.
March 5.47 opening; 5.45 closing.
April 5.49 closing.
May 5.56 opening; 5.54 closing.
June 5.59 closing.
July 5.66 opening; 5.64 closing.
August 5.67 closing.
September 5.70 closing.
October 5.76 opening; 5.73 closing.
November 5.77 closing.
December 5.81 closing.
January 1932 5.83 closing.
Middling Spot 5.61 closing.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, January 24.

Sales at Liverpool	3,000 bales
Sales for Export	100 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, January 24.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.21
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.41
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.61
Oomra, Good	3.56
Oomra, Fully Good	3.76
Oomra, Fine	3.96
Bengal, Good	3.31
Bengal, Fully Good	3.46
Bengal, Fine	3.61
Scinde, Fully Good	3.46
Scinde, Fine	3.61
Scinde, Superfine	3.76

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, January 24.

January	8.01
March	7.96
May	8.10
July	8.25
September	8.42
November	8.54
January	8.69
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	8.50

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET

:0:

Chicago, Jan. 23.

March per bushel dol 79 1/2—3/4
May per bushel dol 81 7/8—1/2
July per bushel dol 64 5/8 7/8

"Prices declined on favourable weather in the North-west, realising by Commission Houses and selling for South-west account. Closed easy."

MONEY MARKETS

:0:

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Jan. 24.

B. C. Rate T T 1|5 23|32.
B. C. Rate D D 1|5 3|4.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 26/32.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 11|16 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 25|32 Jan.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 13|16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 15|16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 29|32 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 29|32 March.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 279 1|4.
Banks Selling T T 279
Banks Buying T T 278

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 922.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/2

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 68 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 88 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 7|8.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1|2.

CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.85 15/32 23rd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/2 24th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/2 23rd inst.
London/Paris 123.85 23rd inst.
London/Belgium 34.83 23rd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.08 23rd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firmer.

Gold £4-4-11 3/8 22nd inst. £4-4-11 1/2 23rd inst.

Silver London Ready 13 15/16 22nd inst. 13 15/16 23rd inst.

Silver London Forward 13 7/16 22nd inst. 13 1/2 23rd inst.

Silver New York Ready 29 3/4 22nd inst. 30 23rd inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 2 3/16 p.c. 22nd inst. 2 5/32 p.c. 23rd inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 2 5/16 p.c. 22nd inst. 2 3/3 p.c. 23rd inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c.

Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.

Money:—
Inter Bank Call 6 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos 5 1/2 p.c.
6 Mos 5 p.c.
12 Mos 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Horder.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. America inclined to sell. Little Chinese covering. India small buyer for shipment.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90-2.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-2.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74.

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-14.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83-2.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-8.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96.

5 per cent Loan due 1936-44 Rs. 93-7.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100-12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100-10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101-10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 100-5.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104-10.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71-8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71-8.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-4.

Forward Rates.— 3rd February settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62-15-0, 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100-11-0.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

3 Months Discounts 2 3/16 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 2-5/16 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 5 1/2 cent.
One month 4 1/2 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

	Bales
Khandesh	5,407
Central India	2,132
Barsi-Nagar	2,774
Berar	1,681
Central Provinces	3,785
Dholera	491
Rajputana	211
Sind-Punjab	247
Egyptians	3,487
Comilla, Burmah and Other Sorts	5
Cotton	21,331 Cwts.
Wheat	1,402
Linseed	1,803
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	13
Gingellyseeds	1,591
Poppyseeds	134
Groundnuts	15,168
Castorseeds	1,136
Rice	7,945
Myrabollams	4,420
Cottonseeds	41,282
Mowraseeds	55
Gram	1,911
Jowar	394
Maize	3
Barley	360
Bajree	1,625 Tons
Coal	1,443

LINSEED AND RAPESEED CROPS

The Preliminary Memorandum on the Linseed and Rapeseed crops of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Indian States for the season 1930-31 issued by the Agriculture Department, Bombay is as under:—

On an average of the five years ending 1929-29 the area under Linseed and Rapeseed crops in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 3.1 and 3.2 per cent respectively of the total area under the crops in British India.

(Estimates up to 10th December 1930).

Information incomplete. Total reported and estimated area stands as under:—

Linseed Acres:—
British Districts 95,000.
Indian States 6,000.
Total 101,000.

Rapeseed Acres:—
British Districts 157,000.
Indian States 25,000.
Total 182,000.

which in case of Linseed means rise of 14.5 and 30.2 per cent. over corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date respectively, and for Rapeseed fall of 30.7 per cent. below last year but increase of 10.2 per cent. over decennial average at same date.

Linseed.—Crop principally grown in Deccan and Karnatak. Area decreased slightly in Deccan but showed considerable increase in Karnatak owing to sufficient late rains. Crop has progressed satisfactorily almost everywhere under favourable rains and weather conditions. Sowing commenced normally in October and continued till middle November.

Rapeseed.—Crop mainly cultivated in Sind and North Gujarat States. Area slightly increased in Sukkur owing to floods while in rest of Sind it decreased considerably owing to insufficient rain and unfavourable inundation. Owing to favourable weather conditions, germination of crop satisfactory throughout. Crop very healthy and free from disease so far. In North, Gujarat States area decreased due to incomplete information and cultivation of more area under other crops. Crop reported progressing well.

BENGAL SOTTIE FOOD

is the only country made food for infants and invalids. It is pure and genuine and recommended by the Calcutta Medical College, many distinguished doctors and others

Manufactured by
AMULYA DHAN PAUL,
113/114, Khongrapatty Street, (B), CALCUTTA.

INSURE WITH
The Peoples' Insurance Co., Ltd.
A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.
SPECIAL FEATURES.—
1. Strong National Directorate: All the directors are well-known leaders.
2. Attractive Insurance schemes which include a family Pension scheme and a rupee Monthly policy for poor.
3. Low Premiums.
4. Special safeguards to prevent lapses of policies.
5. Female lives Insured.

Concessions to Satyagrahis

Liberal Terms to Agents
CHAINANI & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay Presidency,
Post Box 4001, Bombay, No. 7.

Consult us before Insuring.

SWADESHI BAZAR
AND
EXHIBITION
POONA.

OPENS:—31st JANUARY 1931.

At the hands of
Sir P. C. RAY.

Free Lodging in a Comfortable Building.

Hurry up! Hurry up!

BOOK YOUR STALL TO-DAY.
Booking closes on 28th instant.

Apply for the Stalls to:—

H. M. WAGHIRE,
Hon. Secretary,
Indian National Exhibition
Budhawar Peth,
POONA No. 2.

or to

K. G. NAIK,
Asstt. Secretary,
I. N. E.
38, Madhavashram,
Girgaon, BOMBAY.

SURESH K. CAMA PRIZE.

The Executive Committee of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute invites an essay from Avestan scholars for the above prize of Rs. 225, containing a lucid and thoroughly intelligible translation in English of the following Yashts, in due accordance with grammar and philology with notes and comments wherever necessary:—

(1) Ashi; (2) Astad; (3) Jamyat; (4) Hadokht; (5) Afrin-i-Zarthost; and (6) Vishtasp Yasht.

The essay bearing only the nom-de-plume of the writer on the front page should be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 31st December, 1931. The full name and address of the writer should be submitted with the essay in a sealed cover bearing only the nom-de-plume on the outside.—Joint Honorary Secretaries, 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Digitized by Maharashtra Institute from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of Agencies throughout the country
J7

REGD. NO. B. 1661.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling Agents throughout the world
J8

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1931.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE 'FORCES DIRECT ACTION.'

Gandhiji's Eleven Points Justified.

HUSSEINBHOY'S APPEAL TO UTILISE SOCIALIST PREMIER'S OFFER.

Indian Merchants' Chamber's New Role Of Intermediaries.

The following are extracts from the speech of Mr. Hosseinbhoy A. Laljee, retiring President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber, held on Saturday:-

It is usual to refer in one's speech to the coming year as a year pregnant with important possibilities and the year which may have passed as a year which was epoch-making. I hope I shall not be charged with uttering such a platitude if I say that the last year, during which I had the honour of being President of the Chamber, was an epochal year. Both my colleagues on the Corporation and yourselves thought it fit to place on my shoulders the burden and responsibility of steering the helm of both the Municipal Corporation and the Indian Merchants' Chamber, two of the most outstanding Institutions in the whole country. It is for those who elected me to say if I have discharged adequately my duties as a pilot for my part, I can only say that I tried my best, both in the Corporation and in the Chamber, to work according to what I thought was right and proper and in the best interests of the Institutions concerned.

The record of the work placed in your hands shows sufficiently how the quantum and quality of the work were all in accordance with the best traditions of the Chamber. I realise that both your Committee and myself come in for a good deal of criticism lately because of the alleged refusal to move in accordance with the spirit of the times. With my experience of local self-government. I would have been the last men to resent any such criticism whenever it was 'bona fide' and genuine. Excepting with regard to two questions, I doubt if the Committee have ever seen things from a different angle than the General body of Members. The Chamber has worked, throughout in the past, not only as a representative commercial organisation but also as a leading public body which aims at serving the general public interest. Your Chamber has played a great and conspicuous part on not a few occasions in the past and on not a few occasions some of the most eminent public leaders have acknowledged and appreciated the work done by it. The last year was, as I have already mentioned, critical not only in the history of the Chamber but in the history of the whole country, and as such your Committee had always to be on the lookout for taking up several pressing and important problems. Thus, the arrest and internment of Mahatma Gandhi, arrest and conviction of Pandit Motilal Nehru, declaration of Martial Law in Sholapur, appeal for mercy to the Sholapur convicts, the different Ordinances issued by His Excellency the Viceroy and specially the Press Ordinance, treatment of political prisoners, are some of the questions which your Committee dealt with and that too form a nationalist standpoint. There were also the situations in Bardoli and Borsad talukas to which the Committee devoted no inconsiderable time.

ROLE OF INTERMEDIARY

There were 150 other questions on which your Committee gave their views during the course of the year. Some of us feel that the method pursued by this Chamber and its sister organisations in the different parts of the country has still its place in political agitation in this land. The function of a Chamber of Commerce is to serve as an intermediary between the Government and the commercial community, and the reply to a Government which is unresponsive is not to cease this particular form of agitation but to make it more impressive and forceful by taking all constitutional means to make the Government responsive. One advantage of this method of agitation is that every question has to be fully studied and completely threshed out, and even if the Government remain unresponsive, it serves to educate the public opinion. I make bold to say that in the universal desire manifest to have responsible Government at the Centre and specially with regard to Finance and Commerce, all that fight of ours has played no small a part. It shows the justification for our agitation that the Eleven points of Mahatma Gandhi were all based upon the economic and financial platforms of this Chamber and other similar institutions. I admit that the unresponsive character of Government has led many minds—perhaps some of the most brilliant we have got and some personalities some of the most patriotic and self-sacrificing we have got-to believe no longer in the method of political agitation which Lokmanya Tilak styled responsive co-operation and to start a method known as direct action. While some of us may not agree with it, we agree to differ and cannot sympathise with Government when they plausibly argue that the only method to fight such a political agitation is repression and physical force.

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER'S FALLACIES

World causes, like the shortage of gold, have been responsible for the economic depression throughout the different countries. While saying this, one has however to bear in mind that each different country has got its own quota of economic causes which have accentuated, within its own borders the effects of the international economic depression. I am sorry therefore that I cannot agree with the Hon'ble Sir George Schuster when he recently emphasised, while speaking before the Pro-Provincial Finance Secretaries who met in Simla, that the main cause of the low prices (of cotton) was the extremely difficult conditions created by the political situation in Bombay. His argument was that if the Home Market had not been disturbed and if Indian mills were able to purchase more freely, we might be seeing a different state of affairs. While I do not say that political agitation has nothing to do with the present economic and financial disturbances and depression in this country, I am obliged to remark that the Hon'ble Finance Member has read wrongly the situation in the Indian cotton textile industry. This particular industry has been suffering from years past not because of political agitation but because of the lack of sympathy and absence of proper action on the part of the authorities that be, and if the political agitation has done anything for the economic good of the country it is to give the much-needed encouragement to the Industry which stood most sadly in need of it. The fact that several mills in Ahmedabad and Bombay have begun to work double shift and that your Committee have, as a matter of fact, approached the Central Board of Revenue for a special considera-

(Continued on page 8.)

A CUCKOO WARBLED AND WENT SOUTH

Sjt. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer broadcasted his impressions of Round Table Conference on Friday on arrival in Bombay and left for Madras.

Malaviyaji Refuses To Express Opinion.

—:o:—

UNTIL SELF-SACRIFICING AND ESTEEMED FELLOW-WORKERS ARE SET FREE.

BENARES, Jan. 25.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on the Round Table Conference proposals Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said: "I do not consider myself justified and free to express any opinion on the proposals in the circumstances existing in the country to-day.

In my opinion, I owe it to my fellow-workers and to my country that I should not express any opinion on the proposals when Mahatma Gandhi who led and guided the movement, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Congress, Dr. Ansari and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, ex-Presidents, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and many other esteemed fellow-workers, who laboured and sacrificed so much for the establishment of Swaraj along with 60 to 70 thousand compatriots, including a large number of our sisters and daughters, are deprived of their liberty and right of free speech and association."—A. P.

PANDIT MALAVIYAJI.

He refuses to express opinion on Premier's offer.

GOLD TAKES ITS TOLL

9 Persons Killed At Oorgaum

"ACCIDENTAL DEATH"

OORGAUM, Jan. 24.

Further information regarding yesterday's rockburst in the Oorgaum mine shows that nine dead bodies were brought to the surface through Oakley's Shaft. 48 injured have been sent to the Mines Hospital and of them one has succumbed to his injuries. The Oorgaum police held inquests on eight bodies yesterday evening at Oakley's Mortuary. The last body, that of a contractor's maistry Mohideen Kutti, a moplah was brought up late for inquest this morning. A verdict of death from injuries accidentally sustained in a rockburst was recorded.

It is understood that considerable material damage has been caused between the 66th and 70th levels in Oakley's Shaft.—A. P.

BIJAPUR DISTRICT RYOT CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Jan. 24.

It is decided to hold a District Rayat Conference in the first week of February. Sjt. S. T. Patil, president, District Local Board, is elected chairman of the reception committee. Rao Bahadur Angadi of Belgaum is approached for the presidentship of the conference.

MANY PATNA HOUSE SEARCHES

Mrs. Hasan Imam's Photo Seized

ALSO MEERUT CASE ORDER

PATNA, January 24.

The police carried out to-day several searches here. The houses searched were those Sjts. H. Datta, Professor Bihar Engineering College, and Bisheshwar De Advocate.

The police also raided the house of Sjt. C. C. Das, Barrister and searched the room occupied by Miss Gauri Das, daughter of Sjt. C. C. Das and seized a group of Photo of Mrs. Hasan Imam, Mr. Baldeva Sahay and Mrs. C. C. Das and a copy of committal order in Meerut Conspiracy case.

The shop of S. N. Ghosh son-in-law of Mr. C. C. Das, was also searched and a copy of Jawaharlal's speech and "Champaranmen Mahatma Gandhi" were seized.

From other house searches photos of Bhagat Singh and B. K. Dutt were recovered. No arrests have been made. It is understood the searches were in connection with the arrests in Calcutta of Sjt. Manilal Sen and Subodh Gupta, Law student Patna.—A. P. Special,

MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTICS.

—:o:—

To Be Limited.

LONDON, January 21.

The Opium Traffic Advisory Committee has adopted the report to Council of League of Nations and also Draft Convention limiting manufacture of narcotics to world's legitimate requirements for scientific purposes and regulating its distribution.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA POLICE CONFERENCE MEETS

Griffith As Chairman.

NEW DELHI, January 21.

The All-India Police Conference which was opened by the Viceroy on Monday last came to an end to-day. This was the third Conference of the kind, previous Conferences having been held in 1927 and 1929. Among high officers of Indian Police who attended were the Inspectors-General of Police of Bombay, Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and Deputy Inspector-General from the remaining Provinces. Sir Francis Griffith, Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, acted as Chairman.—A. P.

SAJJAN SINGH COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

LAHORE, January 24.

The Curtis Murder trial concluded to-day, Mr. Lewis, Magistrate, has committed Sajjan Singh to Sessions.—A. P.

Hindustani Seva Dal Offices Searched.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

The Hindustani Seva Dal having been declared an unlawful association, the police searched its offices, and removed flags, account books and other papers. Seven red shirt volunteers who arrived from Peshawar for picketing shops dealing in foreign cloth were arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

SWADESHI BAZAAR AT POONA.

—:o:—

Acharya P. C. Ray To Open.

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 24.

The "Swadeshi Bazar and Exhibition," organised by the Indian National Exhibition Committee, Poona, will be opened on 31st inst. Sir Prafull Chandra Roy of Calcutta at the new Pandal erected on the ground opposite the Shivaji statue. Prominent manufacturers from Cawnpore, Bangalore, Chitoor, Calcutta, Bombay and Ahmedabad have booked their stalls, and others are requested to do so earlier. The bazar and exhibition will be kept open for three weeks. The admission fee will be only one anna.

INDIAN JUDICIARY "ABUSES ITS POWERS"

And Undermines 'Law & Order'

LATHIS SHOULD BE USED ONLY WHEN RESISTANCE IS OFFERED.

RANGACHARI'S NEW BILL TO CURB POWERS OF POLICE AND MAGISTRATES.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

Mr. T. Rangachariar has given notice of the following Bill to amend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898:—

Whereas it is expedient to amend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called Code of Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1931, and it shall come into force at once.

2. To Section 128 of the Code of Criminal Procedure add the following clause as explanation:—

'In dispersing such Assembly by force no hurt shall be caused to any person by the use of any lathies, canes or other weapons, unless such assembly or any member thereof show the determination not to disperse either by resorting to the use of force or by show of force, or unless resistance is offered to the arrest or confinement of persons forming part of such assembly.'

3. To Section 144 of the said Code add the following as Clauses 7 and 8.

RIGHTS TO BE VINDICATED.

7. When any order is issued under the Section directing a person or the public to abstain from acts not wrongful in themselves, but are in exercise or enjoyment of the rights of parties, the proceedings shall be laid as soon as conveniently may be before the Sessions Judge and in the case of a Chief Presidency Magistrate, before the High Court.

8. Such Court, after hearing the parties concerned and after examining such proceedings and requiring from the Magistrate any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass such order on the case as it thinks fit, provided that the period (if any) for which any persons is imprisoned for failure to give security shall not exceed three years.

POWERS ABUSED.

Statement of objects and reasons:—In the recent proceedings adopted by the Magistracy and the Police for the suppression of the Civil Disobedience movement throughout the country, the powers given by Sections 128 and 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure have been abused in a large number of cases and thereby the Civil Disobedience movement has gained strength, and respect for a law and order has been undermined. It has therefore become necessary to restrict or bring under Judicial control the exercise of the said powers.—A. P.

KARACHI'S "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

—:o:—

City Observes Hartal

KARACHI, Jan. 24.

Seth Haridas Lalji, "Dictator" of the Karachi Satyagraha Council, who is the Secretary of the Karachi Buyers and Shippers Chamber was arrested last night. The city is observing a hartal to-day.—A. P.

GARRISON BLAMED FOR FIRING ON GERMAN STEAMER

LONDON, July 24.

Hamburg.—Maritime Court investigating firing on steamer "Baden" has found that evidence shows that the affair was due to a chapter of misunderstandings. The Garrison of the fort is held blameworthy in the first instance for the unintelligible signal which occasioned badly aimed warning shot.

Captain of the vessel is found blameworthy for overlooking notices on sailing permit.

Court expresses the opinion that he should have stopped immediately he saw unintelligible signal from fort.—Reuter.

LATE MR. P. RAMUNNI MENON

(From A Correspondent.)

CALICUT, January 21.

Mr. P. Ramunni Menon passed away this morning at his residence in Panniyankara. He was the Secretary of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee for a long time, was connected with the "Mathrubhumi" from its inception, and was its Chief Editor till last year when he retired due to illness.

BRITISH STEAMER KUMSANG DAMAGED.

LONDON, January 24.

Hong-Kong.—British steamer Kumsang bound from Calcutta for Amoy, was run into, while at anchor, by the American steamer President Hayes (which is on world tour from San-Francisco) in a dense fog. Kumsang has put into Amoy. Damage is all above the waterline.—Reuter.

FIRE AT RANGOON

—:o:—

RANGOON, Jan. 24.

A fire broke out yesterday in the compound of the Ramkrishna Mission Hospital resulting in the entire destruction of the hospital office along with the furniture and valuable records and documents. The monk had a narrow escape.—A. P.

STOP THESS "BRUTAL METHODS."

—:o:—

Protest Against Assault On Peaceful Pickets And Citizens

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

Jamal Mahomed Sahib, M. L. A., President of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, has forwarded to the Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras, the following resolution passed unanimously by the Committee of the Chamber:—

"This Committee desires to express its sense of strong resentment on the use of violence by police on Congressmen and peaceful picketers at foreign cloth shops and on the unrestrained belabouring of other peaceful citizens by the free use of lathis, and requests Government to put a stop forthwith to these brutal methods of the police".

Concluding he says that his Committee is very anxious "Government should give immediate attention to stropping these unlawful methods of the police, and to avoid further estrangement of the people and Government at the present stage of constitutional parley and settlement'.—A. P.

SUGAR-CANE FIRE STILL SPREADING.

Incendiaries Not Traced.

LONDON, January 24.

Havana.—Already 1825 thousand lbs. of canesugar has been destroyed and fresh fire is still spreading in plantations in Matanzaz Province. Police are investigating, but the suspected incendiaries have hitherto not been traced.—Reuter.

SIR A. HYDARI CANCELS DEPARTURE TO INDIA.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Sir Akbar Hydari has cancelled his departure to India fixed for 26th January, as he is laid up with bronchitis.—Reuter.

Printed and Published and edited by the "Bombay Chronicle" Com KHARE (Ag. Editor) at the "Bom-bay Chronicle" Press Hari Building nay Ltd. by LAXMAN GANESH Old Custom House Road, Bo...